

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

NO. 46.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Postage is paid by subscribers at their own post-office. It is, on the CHRONICLE, 20 cents per year, and on the DAILY BULLETIN \$1 20 in advance.	

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

If we had been told at the opening of last Congress that within sixteen months our National debt would be considerably diminished; that the currency also would be contracted, that gold would fall from 280 to 130, or lower; that the price of many other commodities would also be considerably reduced; and that all this would be accomplished without any severe panic, or any commercial revulsions, these predictions would have received but faint assent, if, indeed, they had not been disbelieved altogether by everybody, except here and there, perhaps, by a single enthusiastic believer in the destiny of our Great Republic. But all these improbabilities have been realized. At the present moment our people are full of confidence that as the national finances have always heretofore turned out so much better than expectation, so it will be in the future.

In illustration of this general and well sustained confidence we need only to look at the financial doings of Congress. So available are our national resources, and so abundant are the receipts from taxes and duties, that in the new fiscal measure introduced into the House on the 25th April by Mr. Morrill, and now under daily discussion in the Committee of the Whole, we are about to remit no less than seventy-five millions of internal taxation. Such is the productiveness of our revenue system, and so greatly reduced are our national expenses, that, after the giving up of this vast amount of annual revenue, we shall be able to raise amply sufficient to carry on the Government. Hence it is obvious that we have thus far solved very satisfactorily the problem which has so long been agitated by financial essayists and political economists, whether the people of this rich, free, untaxed continent would ever bear heavy taxation. We have settled the question, and in such a way as to establish on an unshaken basis the permanent foundation of our public credit.

Now, in the opinion of our wisest financial men, the time has come for consolidating our vast public debt at a low rate of interest. It is stated that the war debts which England and France incurred during the first quarter of this century, were funded at rates about equal to five per cent. This rate, it is assumed, is the highest which we ought to pay, now that peace has given the assurance that however much the demand for our securities may increase, the supply has reached its maximum, and that henceforth no government bonds will be issued except in exchange for other securities. These reasons have caused Mr. McCulloch to approve, and they will probably induce the Senate Finance Committee to adopt Mr. Sherman's funding bill, which we published in our last issue. We do not vindicate all the subordinate provisions of this measure, but its main features we heartily endorse. We believe that at no very distant day the whole of our \$2,800,000,000 of debt will be represented by five per cent bonds; and that these bonds will sell at par both in our own and in foreign markets. It has been shown that the annual saving of interest we should effect by funding all our debt at five instead of at six per cent, would be sufficient, if placed at compound interest, to produce a sinking fund which in 36½ years would pay off the whole of the principal. This fact is mentioned as an inducement to us to make our new consols more attractive to investors by exempting them from all taxation.

The project meets, however, much opposition. And the argument is urged that it is unnecessary for us to resort to any measures of doubtful expediency to popularize our new

five per cents. They will be popular enough before long, even though they be subject, as now, to federal taxes. Probably too much has been said on both sides of this exemption controversy. For it must be remembered that the only tax our federal bonds pay now is income tax, the pressure of which is too slight to be worthy of the invidious prominence which has been given to it. The only other features in the bill which are disapproved of, are the requiring six months notice from holders of the Seven-thirties whether they will convert into bonds or into currency, and the allowance to Mr. McCulloch of so large a margin as two per cent for the expenses of making the change from existing securities into the five per cent consols. All these objections are on subordinate points, and as they may be easily disposed of, there is little doubt that the bill will pass substantially in its present shape. In anticipation of this result, we learn that a number of applications have been made by capitalists for large amounts of the new bonds, stipulating that they shall run for thirty years absolutely, that principal and interest shall be payable in gold, that they shall be bought at par, and that they shall be taxable or not as Congress may decide.

Another point of importance in estimating the financial situation is the increasing popularity and the wider distribution of government securities. No national debt in any country was ever so eagerly sought or so widely scattered among all classes of the people. A dozen years ago the Emperor Napoleon obtained great credit as a financial statesman for approving and adopting a method for popularizing a great French war loan at a low rate of interest. But the minute diffusion attained by his organized methods of inscription through the fiscal officers of the various departments is inadmissible and impracticable here. Besides, it is comparatively a clumsy system when viewed side by side with our coupon bond popular loan arrangement by which in any part of the country a poor but frugal person having 50 dollars, or more to spare may become a holder of our American securities, and may obtain as large interest and as safe an investment for his little modicum of hard-earned savings as can be had by his richer neighbor who counts his wealth by thousands. The fundamental principle of modern government finance, that wide diffusion of national securities is the great secret of success was first discovered in Europe, but its perfect development we must certainly claim for this country. Nor have we as yet proved to the fullest extent what this fruitful principle can do towards popularizing our debt and placing it in every body's hands. There are indications, however, that small investors in great multitudes all over the country are at this time buying Seven-thirties as well as Five-twenties and other gold bearing bonds and are investing in these securities instead of placing their money in savings banks and elsewhere.

Another cause of the increasing demand for Government bonds is found in the fact that the banks and other financial institutions are investing in them a larger part of their surplus funds. This is due partly to the conviction that the price of these bonds is universally expected to advance; and partly to the scarcity of certificates of indebtedness, commercial paper, and other ordinary short-dated securities, such as prudent bankers like to keep in their portfolios.

Besides these, however, there are other and less salutary forces that tend to swell the number of purchasers of Government bonds. Prominent among these we must place the speculative movements of the Stock Exchange. It is a frequent remark among those who have closely watched the tendencies of speculation, that persons who have been accustomed to deal almost exclusively in railroad shares have become so disgusted with the "cornering" and clique manipulations, of which certain railroad directors have been recently

accused, that they are buying ten-forties or seven-thirties, or five-twenties, instead of Erie or Michigan Southern, or equally well known railroads. If this statement be correct, the new and increasing demand for Government bonds, which has recently caused such a scarcity of some of the leading descriptions, is in part accounted for. And when once this movement begins it is obviously likely to continue, for the risk of loss is less in dealing in Government stocks than in speculative shares, which might suddenly rise or fall by the controlling manoeuvres of interested parties 10 or 20 per cent in a single day. Without laying too much stress on any of these explanations of this growing demand to which we have referred, we may set down the demand itself, whether arising at home or abroad, among small or large purchasers, from positive investment or from less permanent holders, as one among the many gratifying and suggestive features of the financial situation.

THE AUSTRO-MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

From the Washington correspondence of one of the daily journals we learn that the cabinet have been more or less seriously occupied during the past week with the discussion of what modern diplomacy calls the "eventualities" likely to arise out of Mr. Seward's recent dispatch sent to our Minister at Vienna on the subject of Austrian enlistments for service in Mexico.

There is reason, it seems, to believe that soldiers enlisted in Austria for the service of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico are now actually on their way to Vera Cruz. The contract for transporting these "armed emigrants" to the number, we understand, of some ten thousand men, is said to have been taken some time ago by an English Company. In this there is nothing improbable. The Imperial Government of Mexico has been fully recognized by the Government of Great Britain, and British subjects engaged under a contract either with the Mexican or the Austrian Government, or with both of these Governments in transporting Austrian volunteers to Mexico, would undoubtedly be entitled to the protection not only of the Austrian and the Mexican authorities, but of their own Government also.

From this state of the case, therefore, it may very probably come to pass that any serious attempt on our part to interfere with the transportation and disembarkation of such volunteers under the British flag will embroil us at once in difficulties with Great Britain, as well as with Mexico and Austria. Even the remotest possibility of such an unfortunate complication should very properly engage the gravest consideration of the Cabinet of the Union. No calamity which could just now befall us would be greater in the view of all intelligent and well-informed citizens, than the drifting into a great and indefinite war with Europe on issues accidentally generated out of the confused condition of the Mexican question. The country received with infinite satisfaction the assurances recently given by the French Emperor to the world of his intention to withdraw the expeditionary French forces from Mexico as rapidly as the thing could be done consistently with the honor of the French flag, and the protection of French interests in that country. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of these declarations of Napoleon III, for it is perfectly well known that the dissatisfaction of the French army and the French people with the whole of his Mexican policy, has given him a great deal of trouble for some time past, and that any prevarication on his part in regard to the matter, would result at no distant day in a more formidable domestic demonstration against the Imperial will, than he can afford in the interest of his dynasty to provoke. We had all, therefore, begun to hope that a pacific solution of a vexed and most vexatious question might be gradually and comfortably

brought about. Such a solution is of the first importance, not only to the internal peace and progress of Mexico herself, but to the weighty American interests involved in that country, and to the complete pacification of the disturbed regions of the Union. It will be in the highest degree annoying to commerce if the happy promise so lately held up to us is to be clouded over now with new and unforeseen possibilities of evil.

So long as the European Powers, and even the American Empire of Brazil shall continue to recognize Maximilian officially as the Emperor of Mexico, it is difficult to see on what grounds we can assume to ourselves the right to forbid him to make enlistments for his army in any country the government of which may choose to accord him that right.

It is open to us, of course, to abandon our own neutrality as between himself and Juarez, if we shall think it comports with our dignity and our interests to do so, and we may at any moment accordingly grant authority to the Republicans of Mexico to raise volunteers within the limits of the Union. But until we have made up our minds to the wisdom and propriety of such a policy it is not easy to see what is to be gained by attempts to impose our own notions of neutrality upon other nations. Such attempts, it would seem, must either be utterly futile, or they must lead to very serious consequences. Let us suppose, for instance, that in reply to Mr. Seward's dispatch through Mr. Motley the government of the Emperor Francis Joseph informs us that Austria proposes to decide for herself what her relations with the Mexican Empire shall be, and continue to forward Austrian volunteers to Mexico in ships sailing under the British flag. What are we to do about it? Are we to content ourselves with handing Count Wydenbrock his passports to leave Washington, and with receiving Mr. Motley in exchange for him from Vienna? Or are we to attempt to arrest by force the disembarkation of Austrian passengers from British ships in a Mexican port? Or are we to declare war at once against Austria and Maximilian and form an alliance offensive and defensive with the government of Juarez at El Paso del Norte, or of Artega at El Paso del Aquila? Which course soever of all these we may adopt, it is not easy to see what direct or indirect results of good to American institutions and American interests can be reasonably expected to be reached thereby; and we do most sincerely trust that administrative wisdom at Washington will lose no time in arresting the further complication of this difficulty; already far more perplexing and perilous than it ought ever to have been suffered to become.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The proposition before Congress of establishing a national quarantine is among the most important measures now under consideration in that body. At this port, where the jurisdiction of two States is constantly liable to come into conflict, we are, perhaps, more forcibly impressed in its favor. It has been the endeavor of the authorities of the State of New York for many years to fix upon a suitable place for the location of a quarantine, but with indifferent success, owing to the unwillingness of the Government of New Jersey to permit it within the boundaries of that State. We have been compelled to content ourselves, as best we can, with placing a hospital ship in the Lower Bay, and treating the unfortunate sick as well as the means at our disposal will allow. Yet any negligence on the part of our Health Officer, any incidental omission which should let an epidemic into the city of New York, would as surely introduce it into New Jersey.

The same rule operates in the case of other ports. Rigid quarantine may exclude pestilence from this point, while

carelessness may suffer it to enter the country at Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Our watchfulness would thus do little service, for our neighbors would not be long in communicating to us the infection which we had sought to guard against. We are liable from just this species of irregularities. Yellow fever at Mobile will soon be accompanied by yellow fever at New Orleans; Savannah cannot exempt itself from any epidemic that may scourge Charleston. Yet a uniform system could be adopted which would shield all our ports alike from dreaded contagion.

The population of our inland towns have likewise a vital interest in this matter. At this moment the Asiatic cholera is in the harbor of New York. Thus far, an energetic Health Officer has kept it at bay; we have been twice menaced and spared harmless. In case of the overleaping of this barrier, every town of note between this point and the Mississippi would be scourged with this fatal disease within a very brief space of time. They incur the same danger from Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans. It is, therefore, as essential to them as to any place on the seaboard to have a uniform system of quarantine regulations. Their leading citizens should, therefore, lose no time in communicating with their representatives at Washington. It is for Congress to devise the means of protection, and there will be no reluctance or delay, if the people will but signify their wish. But no time should be lost. What is required should be done speedily.

At the present moment, there are at the different parts of this country disagreements on the subject of cholera, so radical as to produce the greatest hazard. While at New York, the Health Officer and other authorities regard cholera as contagious, and therefore capable of being excluded by a rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations, leading physicians at Boston are non-contagionists, and outspoken in their opinions of the utter uselessness and impropriety of these precautionary measures. Such a disagreement can be no jest. We are liable to an irruption of pestilence, because the medical men of some one port of a sovereign State do not consider it essential to put up the bars. Of course, State authorities are very prone to be controlled in such matters by physicians, whose learned ignorance is thus perilous to the entire community.

We do not mean, however, to be drawn into any discussion of the contagiousness of Asiatic cholera. While our professional friends are elaborating profound systems and hypotheses upon the subject, we are disposed to occupy ourselves with the actual facts. For the third time within the present century, the pestilence is on its travels round the world. Every time it has accompanied the caravans of the East, and proceeded from one commercial town to another. The fact has become patent that it follows the thoroughfares of commerce, whereas towns situated off these routes are often totally exempted. Its way may, perhaps, be prepared by unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere, which attend periods of burning July weather, such as we had last September; or spells of debilitating weather like that of March, which yielded a prolific harvest of rheumatism and influenza. But it does not appear to have visited a place except some infected person has been there as its avant-courier. On that account, while the scientific gentlemen are determining whether it is a disease or poison, whether it is transmitted by the atmosphere or personal contact, whether sanitary precautions will or will not be of avail, we propose that our authorities, though they may be non-professional laymen, shall deal with the observed facts. The rigid exclusion of infected persons and clothing from a place, is pretty certain to ward off this pestilence. It is well enough to clean the streets, the yards, and sinks, but we apprehend

that there is little security attained in this way. We have a thousand times more faith in the efforts of quarantine officials. The Atlanta, the England, and Virginia have lain for weeks in the lower Bay of New York, festering with the pestilence, but not a case has yet occurred on shore. This is an argument that appeals to every man's understanding. A practice that appears to have operated so beneficially, we desire to see continued.

At the same time we would not rest content with barring the gates of this port against irruption. Experience has demonstrated that this is not sufficient. In 1832, when cholera first visited the western hemisphere, it came to New York by way of Albany, having passed up the St. Lawrence. We insist that there shall be no repetition of this. We have no apprehension of remissness on the part of the British authorities in the provinces. But the differences of opinion that exist among the sanitary authorities of the several states are just causes for distrust. We therefore call upon Congress to give us the required protection by the establishment of a National Quarantine that shall extend from the river St. John's to the mouth of the Rio Grande. A uniform system, intelligently administered, will be sufficient to exclude any known pestilence. There should, therefore, be one law along our entire seaboard. It can be so framed as not to militate against the jurisdiction of the States.

The present imminent danger of cholera has aroused public attention. The Legislature of New York in view of it enacted a Health Law stringent enough for an autocratic despotism. It is enforced pretty thoroughly in that same spirit. If it should be attended with exemption from extraordinary mortality there will be little dissatisfaction at the mode and severity of its administration. We ask security as the equivalent of the price that we are paying.

But apart from considerations of present safety, there are also the requirements of commerce. The recuperating industry of the country must have the potent assistance of trade. A devastating epidemic would paralyse the efforts of our merchants and prove an incubus upon our national prosperity. The financial condition of the country is not so flourishing as to render a visitation otherwise than disastrous. We have been sufficiently scourged by war without the auxiliary of pestilence.

We trust that the leading public journals will take up this subject, and demand early and effective action from Congress. It is easy enough to obtain a National Quarantine law if that body can only be made to know that it is required by the constituencies. The interests of the whole country demand it, as well as every consideration of security of life and health. The extension of a sanitary cordon from Galveston to Eastport, which shall exclude a mortal epidemic from the country, would be a triumph greater in moral effect than any which our arms have achieved. The subject appeals to our higher sentiments as well as to our instinctive desire for individual security. It is a step in the way of progress, which, if successful, will advance us in the art as well as science of civil government. Let it be taken without delay.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

THE news from Europe this week announces that the vote on the English Reform Bill in Parliament has resulted in the success of the administration by a slender majority of five. The London *Times* and Anti-Reform journals represent that this vote is a virtual defeat of the Russell cabinet, and that it must resign. But this is by no means a fair conclusion. The opposition can scarcely muster so large a vote again; and the ministry can probably command a sufficient working majority to carry the measure through its remaining

stages in the House of Commons, and throw upon the House of Lords the onus of ultimate rejection, with the prospect of a renewed agitation and appeal to the people.

The key-note of this English Reform movement was struck on the last night of the great debate in the Commons, when Mr. Disraeli denounced the bill as an innovation of American principles, and Mr. Gladstone, instead of repelling the charge virtually admitted it, and pronounced a glowing eulogium in favor of democratic progress and reform. This episode is significant of the immense impulse that the successful termination of our civil war has given to liberal ideas throughout the world.

The measure in question, however, is chiefly important as an indication of the gradual progress of the government towards liberalism. It stops far short of the American idea of popular representation. Still, it is a substantial measure of reform according to the English idea of that subject, and materially enlarges the electoral privileges of the middle and lower classes. The total adult male population of England and Wales is 5,230,573. Of these only 1,013,532 are entitled to vote, so that four out of every five Englishmen are unenfranchised. It was to correct this disproportion that the Reform Bill was introduced by the Russell ministry. For the last ten or fifteen years reform has been advocated, but the public mind seemed somewhat apathetic on the subject, as it was generally understood that no reform was possible during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston. A few years ago Mr. Gladstone startled all England by a daring speech in favor of extended suffrage. He subsequently, however, explained it away under powerful pressure.

The leading features of the present bill are: first, it proposes to reduce the present £50 county franchise to a £14 occupation, with or without land. This change, it is calculated, would admit 172,000 persons, chiefly of the farming and middle classes. Second, copy-holders and lease-holders in Parliamentary boroughs are to be placed in the same position as freeholders. Lodgers paying £10 a year for apartments, and persons having for two successive years a sum of £50 to their credit in a savings bank, are entitled to vote in boroughs. This addition is expected to add 24,000 to the electoral body. Third, the household franchise in boroughs is to be reduced from £10 to £7, and a class known as "compound householders," or persons whose taxes are paid by the landlords, are to be permitted to vote. This change is expected to add 204,000 to the constituency. Mr. Gladstone calculated that these clauses would, in the aggregate, add 400,000 votes to the electoral list, one half of whom would be workmen. The correctness of the latter estimate was subsequently questioned by Mr. Bright, who gave apparently reliable data in support of his position, that the proposed changes would operate chiefly in favor of small traders and others, and that not more than 116,000 workmen would be added to the number of voters.

Such are the leading features of the bill now agitating Great Britain. It proposes no very radical change, and yet, it must be admitted, that its passage will have an important bearing on political parties in England, and most likely be prejudicial to the interests of the aristocratic ruling classes. By increasing the influence of the middle classes, and the more intelligent working men it will be likely to exchange the present aristocratic complexion of the House of Commons. In a great many constituencies there would be an accession of democratic elements that would deprive the sitting members of their seats. This consideration operated to add to the opposition all whose seats were jeopardized.

But no party has ventured to attack the principle of reform, partly on account of the popular odium that this course would excite, and also because nearly all the members of

either party had been pledged to reform in one shape or other. The Derby-Disraeli ministry had actually introduced a more liberal measure than Mr. Gladstone's bill. It proposed a £10 purchase in counties, while Mr. Gladstone only introduces a £14 occupation. Lord Derby proposed an £8 rate in boroughs against the Russell-Gladstone £7 clause. Indeed, Lord Palmerston proposed a more democratic bill than either, as it went as low as a £6 rental. But those measures were introduced for effect, it not being intended that any of them should be adopted. Nor did they serve to prevent a junction of these elements for the defeat of the present bill, which was intended to be a real measure of reform.

As, however, we stated previously, it is not probable that the opposition can show the same strength on any future vote, since the combination already made was against the more vulnerable points of the measure. Lord Robert Grosvenor, a liberal member and a son of the Marquis of Westminster, introduced a resolution to the effect that it was not expedient to consider Mr. Gladstone's franchise bill until the whole question of reform, including the Irish and Scotch measures and the re-distribution of seats, had been submitted to the House. It will be remembered that the new bill does not provide for a re-distribution of seats—an important question—and is limited in its operation to England and Wales. Earl Russell, however, at once took issue on this resolution and it is the result of the vote on the proposition of Lord Grosvenor that is now announced. We shall follow with interest the progress of this measure.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 24.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad consists of a main line and several branches, as follows:

Main Line—Toledo to South street, Chicago.....	242.06
Toledo to Elkhart (Air line).....	133.20
Toledo Junction to Detroit Junction.....	69.12
Branch Lines—Adrian to Monroe Junction.....	33.60
Lenawee Junction to Jackson.....	41.90
Palmyra Junction to Lenawee Junction.....	2.50
Owned jointly with Chicago & Rock Island Co. at Chicago.....	1.67
Leased of Detroit & Milwaukee Ry. Co.....	3.21

Total length owned, leased and operated..... miles. 517.26

—not including 53.23 miles of side track on roads owned by company, and 0.75 owned jointly with Chicago and Rock Island Company

EQUIPMENT—ENGINES AND CARS.					
	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	'64-5.	'65-6.
Number of engines.....	83	83	86	97	98
Passenger cars.....	75	68	67	70	82
Baggage, express, etc.....	36	43	43	53	40
Freight cars—Caboose.....	25				
" 12-ton stock.....	106	150	169	170	185
" 10-ton box.....	492	613	826	802	
" 10 and 12-ton platform.....	208	200	259	290	
" 8-ton box.....	150	122	80	51	
Wrecking cars.....	2	2	3	2	3

The number of miles run by trains hauling cars in the same years were as follows:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passenger trains.....	657,970	682,882	736,985	753,284	838,778
Freight trains.....	970,559	1,187,909	1,245,463	1,151,612	1,131,562
Wood and gravel trains.....	146,890	190,346	189,027	250,326	211,75
Total.....	1,775,728	2,060,637	2,171,477	2,187,194	2,181,615

PASSENGER BUSINESS.

The following table shows the number of passengers carried on the road, and the number of miles traveled by passengers:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passengers carried.....	337,640	394,723	576,897	831,385	915,475
Viz—Through.....	57,004	66,138	96,414	135,197	142,699
" Way.....	280,546	330,555	480,483	696,168	772,776
" Eastward.....	163,684	192,974	208,904	400,798	487,724
" Westward.....	173,956	203,749	271,570	430,567	477,751
Miles through travel.....	13,962,242	16,544,660	23,690,068	33,260,245	35,105,489
Miles way travel.....	11,142,989	12,933,716	18,040,203	23,212,298	24,372,898
Total miles traveled.....	25,105,231	29,478,376	41,730,270	61,472,544	69,478,387
Gross earnings.....	\$710,417	\$892,188	\$1,244,129	\$1,875,061	\$2,021,247
Earnings per mile...cts	2.83	2.65	2.98	2.75	2.86
Viz—Thrgh passengers	2.10%	2.17	2.17	2.33	2.45
" Way	3.26	3.36	3.43	3.28	3.37

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

The freight business of the road (tons) is stated in the following table:

Through freight.....	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Viz—Eastward.....	143,306	193,263	188,475	126,631	137,636
" Westward.....	89,824	53,370	60,4-0	68,088	73,508
Way freight.....	269,569	296,994	315,024	332,893	358,196
Viz—Eastward.....	181,757	213,664	206,361	228,941	237,862
" Westward.....	87,812	83,330	108,713	103,891	120,334
Total freight...tons	452,708	543,626	558,979	597,501	569,340
Tons carried one mile.....	66,455,696	85,951,690	86,103,221	77,875,578	83,044,900

Gross earnings..... \$1,390,513 \$1,766,135 \$1,961,527 \$2,306,412 \$2,410,983

Earnings (per ton) per mile.....cts 2.092 2.099 2.296 2.833 2.908

Viz—Through, p. mile..... 1.516 1.536 1.825 2.202 2.051

 " Way, per mile..... 3.309 3.406 3.366 4.341 4.341

The most remarkable fact elicited by the above tables is the enormous development of the passenger traffic, which in 1865-6 was 694 million miles traveled against 25 millions in 1861-2, showing an increase of 178 per cent. In the meantime the earnings from passengers advanced from \$700,000 to upwards of \$2,000,000, the average earnings per passenger per mile having retained the same rate nearly. The tons of freight carried in 1865-6 was only about 20 per cent more than in 1861-2, but the average charge per ton per mile had increased from 2.09 to 2.90 cents.

EARNINGS AND INCOME ACCOUNT.

The following statement gives a brief recapitulation of the sources and disposition of income for the five last fiscal years:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passenger earnings.....	\$710,417	\$892,188	\$1,244,129	\$1,875,061	\$2,021,247
Freight do.....	1,419,408	1,864,582	2,016,857	2,342,972	2,453,408
Mail do.....	53,966	53,966	53,515	53,844	54,786
Express do.....	28,754	31,210	41,899	74,386	101,396
Rents do.....	23,219	18,919	17,886	17,284	19,025
Other sources.....	14,664	13,016	10,101	25,619	34,428
Total earnings.....	\$2,350,518	\$2,813,891	\$3,384,294	\$4,280,466	\$4,686,445
Expenses.....	1,112,970	1,352,555	1,753,517	2,408,352	2,749,557
Net earnings.....	\$1,137,548	\$1,461,276	\$1,630,777	\$1,881,114	\$1,936,788

From which were paid as follows:

Interest on bonds.....	\$730,162	\$654,762	\$656,393	\$597,602	\$595,480
Interest, exchange and discount.....	42,052	22,599	3,324	*.....	15,764
State and local taxes.....	57,962	57,680	70,996	*.....	78,356
National taxes.....	.....	15,901	38,010	*.....	128,635
Rent of Erie & K. R. R.....	80,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Contributions to Sinking Fund.....	85,537	278,000	115,842	120,000	133,000
Div. on Guar. stock.....	.....	259,905	218,360	166,380	.....
Div. on Com. stock.....	.....	.....	555,328	277,664	.....

* Not stated in report, no profit and loss account loss having been published.

All balances remaining have been expended on construction or equipment, or in settlement of claims against the company, &c. The total balance to the credit of the stockholders was, on March 1, 1866, \$1,802,446.56.

The following table shows the gross earnings made on the roads and branches operated by the company separately:

The passenger earnings were as follows—

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Main line.....	\$170,555	\$591,460	\$819,776	\$1,233,974	\$1,468,977
Air line.....	49,997	63,917	77,060	161,779	172,532
D. Mon. & Tol.....	66,575	76,796	125,742	198,559	212,984
Jackson Branch.....	25,259	27,614	33,720	52,579	53,055
Monroe & Adrian.....	16,185	19,085	28,955	44,326	43,144
Three Rivers Br'ch.....	2,878	2,099	1,975	.....	.....
Milit'y transport'.....	72,665	111,166	116,901	183,845	71,554

And the freight earnings as follows—

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Main line.....	\$1,102,288	\$1,413,980	\$1,599,132	\$1,660,458	\$1,841,279
Air line.....	157,038	192,215	195,135	291,422	288,444
D. Mon. & Tol.....	63,079	87,402	105,849	158,731	181,687
Jackson Branch.....	24,959	26,835	30,363	33,873	47,914
Monron & Adrian.....	32,064	40,984	47,490	53,350	51,608
Three Rivers Br'ch.....	5,083	4,788	3,618	3,577	.....
Storage.....	28,855	38,147	35,323	36,560	44,470

From the above it must be evident that the company does not operate the branch lines without loss, and this must be made up from the earnings of the main line to the detriment of dividends. These branches, indeed, have been the great drawback with which the company have had to contend.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

The financial condition of the company, as shown on the balance sheet yearly, at the close of the fiscal years Feb. 28, 1862-66, is set forth in the following abstract:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Common stock.....	\$6,124,600	\$6,124,600	\$7,536,500	\$7,536,600	\$9,381,800
Guaranteed stock.....	2,893,600	2,893,600	2,588,600	2,183,600	1,089,700
Total stock.....	\$0,018,200	\$0,018,200	10,120,400	\$9,720,200	10,471,500
1st gen. mort. less held by sinking fund.....	8,030,000	5,073,000	4,512,000	4,822,000	4,855,000
2d do do do	2,572,000	2,656,500	2,194,500	2,194,500	2,253,500
Goshen Air Line bonds*.....	1,116,000	701,000	693,000	682,000	651,000
Jackson Branch bonds*.....	128,000	81,000	77,000	77,000	74,000
Detroit, Monroe & Tol b'ds.....	64,000	81,200	734,000	734,000	74,000
Michigan Southern, 1st m.*	850,000	14,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
N. Indiana, 1st mortgage*.....	904,000	42,000	21,000	6,000	4,000
Mich. Southern plain b'dst.....	44,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....
North. Indiana, plain b'dst.....	100,000	20,000	10,000	7,000	1,000
Erie and Kalamazoo.....	500,000	103,000	41,000	38,000	37,000
Scrip.....	22,707	8,578	2,755	2,615	1,675
Total funded debt.....	\$9,750,707	\$9,597,078	\$8,257,256	\$8,564,115	\$8,537,175

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Bill payable in New York...	239,530	81,236	15,000	10,000	310,000
Div. & corp. unclaimed, &c	40,335	22,592	22,229	43,326	26,864
Due on guaranteed stock...			18,295	250,078	...
February expenses, &c...	156,696	140,219	163,519	381,498	302,107
Bills payable at Toledo....	12,999	1,000	5,267	25,000	25,000
Total floating debt.....	449,560	245,047	294,310	709,902	663,971
Aggregate.....	19,218,467	18,790,322	18,631,965	18,994,217	19,672,646

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

Railroad.....	13,616,404	13,613,624	13,619,185	13,619,185	13,619,185
Equipment.....	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259
Steamboats.....	691,278				
Detroit, Monroe & Tol R.R.	1,285,182	1,285,182	1,291,068	1,291,988	1,291,988
D. M. & T. R.R. stock at par	275,000	308,200	372,500	406,800	408,500
Fuel and materials on hand.....	197,332	206,959	258,736	670,373	547,025
Union stock lands at Chic.				33,333	150,000
Outside property.....	69,141	67,061	23,621	15,621	1,000
Available assets.....	229,872	282,402	478,985	333,152	173,688
Nominal assets.....	444,793	324,767	73,655	72,056	27,573
Profit and loss.....	765,205	997,830	839,966	886,940	1,802,446
Aggregate.....	19,218,467	18,790,322	18,631,965	18,994,217	19,672,646

* Convertible into 1st general mortgage sinking fund bonds.

† Convertible into Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds.

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the cost of property per mile of road; the gross earnings, expenses, and profits per mile; the ratio of expenses to earnings per cent, and the ratio of profits to cost per cent:

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Cost per mile of road.....	\$32,410	\$32,584	\$32,614	\$32,659	\$32,688
Gross earnings, per mile.....	4,326	5,431	6,521	8,345	9,030
Expenses, per mile.....	2,144	2,606	3,378	4,740	5,299
Profits, per mile.....	2,192	2,815	3,143	3,625	3,731
Expenses to earnings, p. cent.	49.45	48.97	51.80	56.14	58.68
Profits to cost, per cent.	6.77	8.63	9.64	11.08	11.41
Dividend: common stock.....			10.00	7.00	3.50
do guaranteed stock.....			10.00	10.00	10.00

PRICE OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

The following table gives the lowest and highest prices of the company's stocks at New York for each month of the past three years:

	Common.	Guaranteed.
1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
March. 53 1/2 @ 61 1/2	98 @ 118 1/2	94 1/2 @ 109
April. 55 1/2 @ 67 1/2	84 1/2 @ 118 1/2	50 @ 74 1/2
May. 67 1/2 @ 78	85 1/2 @ 100 1/2	55 @ 72 1/2
June. 68 1/2 @ 81	93 1/2 @ 100	57 @ 65 1/2
July. 73 1/2 @ 89 1/2	80 1/2 @ 94 1/2	68 @ 117
Aug. 88 @ 113	82 1/2 @ 92 1/2	60 @ 67 1/2
Sept. 77 @ 108 1/2	71 @ 85	63 1/2 @ 70 1/2
Oct. 79 @ 89 1/2	57 @ 71 1/2	68 @ 84 1/2
Nov. 79 @ 87 1/2	68 1/2 @ 77 1/2	71 1/2 @ 82
Dec. 77 @ 89	68 1/2 @ 74 1/2	73 1/2 @ 76 1/2
Jan. 84 1/2 @ 90	61 @ 75	66 1/2 @ 75 1/2
Feb. 88 1/2 @ 99	63 1/2 @ 72	66 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Year. 53 1/2 @ 113	57 @ 118 1/2	94 1/2 @ 156

Literature.

The Principles of Biology. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of the "Moral Principles of Psychology," "Illustrations of Progress," "Essays; Political and Esthetic," "First Principles," "Social Statics," "Education," etc. Vol. I. New York; D. APPLETON & Company, 1866.

The aim of this author is declared to be to set forth the general truths of biology, or science of life, as illustrative of and as interpreted by the laws of evolution; the special truths being introduced only so far as is needful for elucidation of the general truths. His work is hardly intended for popular reading; the diction is so highly charged with technical terms, as to make it necessary for his apocalypse itself to have an interpreter to make it intelligible to the ordinary reader.

An introductory work, the "First Principles" was prepared by Mr. Spencer some time ago, and published in England, which was received by a large body of readers with great satisfaction. Similar favor has attended upon the reprint given to the American public by Messrs. Appletons. The present volume will be welcomed by the same class.

Part I. treats of the Data of Biology; Part II. of the Inductions of Biology; and Part III. of the Evolution of Life. Beginning with a cursory allusion to the phenomena of organic matter, the action of forces upon it and its reactions upon forces, he proceeds to consider the subject of Life itself, which he defines as the "co-ordination of actions."

After examining the correspondence between life and its circumstances, he afterward declares that life is the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations; and that it varies as does the correspondence.

Having mapped out this subject, the author proceeds to consider its indications, the conclusions to which it leads. This involves the whole matter of organic growth, development, function, waste and repair, adaptation, individuality, genesis, hereditary, variation, classification and distribution—to each of which phenomena an entire

chapter is devoted; the discussion bringing us finally to the purpose of the work. He thus sets forth the enquiry.

"What interpretation we put on the facts of structure and function in each living body, depends entirely on our conception of the mode in which living bodies in general have originated. To prove some conclusion respecting this mode—a provisional if not a permanent conclusion—must, therefore, be our first step. We have to choose between two hypotheses—the hypothesis of special creation and the hypothesis of evolution."

He proceeds accordingly to a demonstration that the theory of special creation is worthless, and without evidence, neither satisfying an intellectual need or a moral want. "The belief that all organic forms have arisen in conformity with uniform law, is a belief that has come into existence in the most instructed class, living in these better-instructed times." Having answered this position, Mr. Spencer proceeds in succeeding chapters to array in its support "arguments from classification," "arguments from embryology," "arguments from morphology," and "arguments from distribution." He next proceeds to answer the question, "How is organic evolution caused?" He discards as unphilosophical the ascription of it to some aptitude naturally possessed by organisms, and sets aside the theories of Darwin and Lamarck, as only removing the difficulty a step further back. After a recondite argument of his own, he finally arrives at the following conclusion:

"We find progression to result, not from a special, inherent tendency of living bodies, but from a general average effect of their relations to surrounding agencies. While we are not called on to suppose that there exists in organism any primordial impulse which makes them continually unfold into more heterogeneous forms; we see that a liability to be unfolded arises from the actions and reactions between organisms and their fluctuating environments. And we see that the existence of such a cause of development presupposes the non-occurrence of development where this fluctuation of actions and reactions does not come into play."

This he explains by the constant effort of all organisms to attain equilibrium under altered conditions of existence. "The specialities of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, and which are so rapidly produced that a few centuries show a considerable change, must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibrium."

These hypotheses do not agree with the theory of cosmogony and creation usually received; yet has been entertained with much favor among the learned, who will look for Mr. Spencer's second volume with much interest. Although his arguments may not be considered as always conclusive, the subject is too important not to be treated with candor and attention. The results of the hypotheses, if it is sustained, must accomplish a revolution in the world of opinion.

Asiatic Cholera; Its Origin and Spread in Asia, Africa and Europe; Introduction into Canada, Remote and Proximate Causes, Symptoms and Pathology, and the Various Modes of Treatment Analyzed. By R. NELSON, M. D., Health Commissioner during the first two invasions—1832, 1834; President of the Medical Board for the District of Montreal. New York: W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher. 1866. Pp. 201.

This little work is not so much a history of cholera and analysis of the subject, as an outline sketch and a statement of observations made by the author during the period when he was the Executive Officer of the Medical Board for Montreal, at the time of the first visitation of Asiatic cholera. Of the contagiousness of the epidemic, he has not a doubt; wherever it appears, some infected person or substance has been; hence the common observation that it travels on the thoroughfares of commerce. But he declares, contrary to the experience of most, that it pays little respect to localities, visiting the clean and apparently wholesome abode as readily as the filthy, and even sparing the drunkard to attack his temperate neighbor.

Dr. Nelson denies that Asiatic cholera is a *disease* producing molecular disturbance and lesions; for a person attacked by it, and not overcome, recovers his former state of health with readiness. According to his hypothesis, a choleraic poison is introduced into the system, producing no disease, but instead a catalysis or liquefaction of certain elements of the body. The liquid so formed has a strong and rapid tendency to reach the surface of the skin and the intestines, oozing through the intervening tissues without at all employing the functions of absorption, circulation and secretion—all of which are absolutely suspended. Saline substances have been injected in the veins, and escaped in the same way. This choleraic matter constitutes the cold sweat and the rice-water evacuations, so well known. The body throughout is cold, much colder than the atmosphere, owing to the fact that the air breathed has no action

on the blood. The choleraic poison transmutes certain constituents of the body into a special liquid, heretofore unknown, and also changes deposits, the result of disease, in like manner. The serum of the blood, the juices contained in the muscles, the fibrin of the blood, are all drained away; the fat is removed, yet none of these can be detected in the choleraic discharges. The fluid of dropsies, abscess and fluctuating bubo undergoes the same change.

Dr. Nelson, being somewhat "old-fashioned," has little confidence in the more modern remedies. His dependence is on pure dry opium, a grain at a time, not to be given, however, till the vomiting shall have entirely ceased, lest it should lock choleraic matter in the stomach and produce speedy death. Absolute quietude is also necessary. He says little of cold applications, except that a poor man, experiencing the sensation of heat, immersed himself twelve hours in a barrel of water, and then got out nearly recovered. This favors Dr. Chapman's prescription of ice to the spine. In the event of not failing under the attack, the treatment during convalescence should be expectant. Avoid everything that can fatigue, waste or exhaust the patient. Give nutriment as the appetite prefers, in quantities that the stomach can master. Light wines or cordials may be used; also tepid baths, or sponging frequently. This will supply moisture to the system, and have an anodyne effect. These hints are valuable, and deserve consideration.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1866.

The bank return published this week presents some satisfactory changes, but they are not sufficiently important to justify any reduction in the bank rate of discount, the alterations of a favorable character being counterbalanced by alterations which undoubtedly indicate that a great degree of caution should be exercised by the bank directors, as well as by all persons who have money to lend. The effect of the recent revelations respecting certain finance companies has far from disappeared. The shares of this class of undertakings are in consequence in but little demand. Some of the old-established joint stock banks, such as the London and Westminster, the London and County, the Union of London, and a few others, maintain their price; but the new institutions are operated in to a limited extent, and the shares are in many cases a considerable discount. Amalgamations of some of these new banks are also talked of, but they are mostly connected with India and the far East.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant. The demand for commercial purposes is very moderate, but as bankers and discounters are at the present moment exhibiting great caution, and as good and prime paper is undoubtedly scarce, the quotations keep firm, and are not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below those of the Bank of England. The bullion operations at the bank during the week have been unusually small, and there has been scarcely any demand for gold for export. Nevertheless, the supply of bullion in the bank has been slightly diminished, evidently showing that the internal demand has somewhat increased. This may have arisen from the increase in the supply of cash refused in consequence of the recent failures, and the necessary decline in the amount of credit given and obtained, and also from the augmented wants of the farming community at the present period of the year, which, though by no means so considerable as during the progress of harvest operations, are yet sufficiently great to withdraw supplies of bullion from the metropolis. There is now scarcely any demand for silver for shipment to the East. Indeed, the silver market is very dull, and prices have given way, fine bars being quoted at 5s 1d. to 5s 1½d. per standard ounce. From Bombay the accounts are more favorable, the exchange on London having fallen to 2s, 1½d. per rupee; but at Calcutta the position is not so satisfactory, the rate—owing, probably, to large shipments of cotton—having advanced to 2s, 2d. per rupee, whilst an advance of 1 per cent had been made in the rates of discount. The official *minimum* rate here remains at six per cent, and in the open market the quotations are as under:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
30 days' bills	5%@	1/4 months' bills
60 do do	5%@ 1/2	6 months' bills
3 months' bills	5%@	6&4 months' bank paper...

The discount houses allow 4½ per cent for money deposited with them on call; 5 per cent if with seven, and 6½ per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

There being very little demand for silver, the rate of discount at Hamburg has further declined to the extent of one-quarter per cent. At the Austrian, Prussian, and Italian capitals, however, owing to the war rumors, the quotations have ruled firm. The official and open market rates at the leading Continental cities are now as follows:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
At Paris	3½	3½		Turin	5
Vienna	5	5½		Brussels	4
Berlin	6	5½-6		Madrid	—
Frankfort	5	5		Hamburg	—
Amsterdam	5½	5½		St. Petersburg	5½
					6½-7

There have been several fluctuations in English government securities during the week, but the market has been characterized by less firmness than during last week. In consols the public appear to have been operating less freely, but all Indian securities have shown considerable firmness—the five per cent stock, repayable in 1870, having touched a higher point than for some years, *viz.*, 106½. Consols have fallen since Saturday last about one-half per cent, and the highest prices touched on the days enumerated have been:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Consols	87½	87½	87	87½	87	86½

Nearly all foreign securities have given way in price. The Continental news is read with anxiety, and has considerable effect on many foreign bonds; but the intelligence from Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Florence is of a very contradictory nature, and but little reliance can be placed in it. The telegrams of one day are very frequently contradicted on the next. Here, however, it is not generally anticipated that war will take place. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein would undoubtedly be a great acquisition to Prussia, inasmuch as she would then have sufficient seaboard to make her an important maritime power, whilst her commercial relations with other countries would probably be materially extended. Prussia will obviously do all in her power to secure them; but from intelligence which has come to hand from Berlin, in reference to a petition presented by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce urging the King to avoid war, it seems certain that the commercial body in Prussia do not consider the acquisition of the Duchies in so important a light as the King and Count Bismarck. Obviously, the merchants are averse to war. In American securities there have been several fluctuations. Several sales have been made of 5-20's on German account, and have tended to depress the market; but, on the other hand, the market has been supported to some extent by orders from New York. The highest prices of American securities in each of the last six days have been:

	For week ending April 28.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 1882	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Virginia 5 per cent	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
do 6 per cent	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
do 2d mortgage, 1881	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m ^t , 1877	73½	73	73	73	73	73	73
do 2d mort, 1882	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
do const'd mort. b'ds, 1895	63½	62	62	60½	60½	60½	60½
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	52½	53½	52	52½	53	52	52
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent	73½	74	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875	82	82	—	—	—	—	—
do 7 per cent, 1875	72½	72½	—	—	—	—	—
do \$100 shares	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares	68	68	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	101½	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
do 850 shares	40½	40½	40	40	40	40	40
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.)	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent	94	94½	93½	93	93	93	93
do 5 per cent	79	79	77½	78½	79½	79	79

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have announced the dividends on Quebec City sterling six per cent bonds, and Massachusetts State sterling five per cents.

Returns have been received from India this week, showing the quantity of land under cotton cultivation in certain districts. The falling off from last year is considerable, but, according to the Commissioners report, the total shipments this year, owing to the large quantity of cotton of last year's crop remaining up country, will rather exceed than fall short of last year. The following figures are from this report, and show the quantity of land under cultivation for 1865 and 1866, and the actual production for 1865, and the estimated production for 1866:

QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION IN 1865 AND 1866, AND THE PRODUCTION FOR 1865.

	Land under cultiv'n	Product'n
1865.	1866.	1865.
acres.	acres.	candies, 473 lbs
22,323	5,623	1,152,000
149,658	167,407	4,556,000
465,601	421,987	28,632,000
17,180	5,317	2,283,000
357,801	274,411	46,934,000
62,140	28,316	30,740,000
327,470	257,646	20,801,000
16,146	15,408	5,330,000
321,088	232,870	28,333,000

Total 1,750,437 1,408,185 170,484 108,634

According to these figures, there is therefore, a decrease in the cultivation of cotton in the whole of the districts mentioned of nearly 350,000 acres, and an estimated decrease in the production this year, as compared with the actual production last, of 62,000 candies of 784 lbs each.

The state of the Liverpool cotton market continues to excite attention. During the present week there have been numerous fluctuations, and prices closed at a slight advance from last week. The market is minutely described elsewhere, and it will be sufficient to state here that the quotations are about 4d to 1d per lb higher than on Saturday last. Annexed is a statement of the total supplies on the spot and afloat:

	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Stock in Liverpool.	520,150	821,950
London.	115,700	14,810
American cotton afloat.	30,000	115,000
Indian do	404,056	629,815
Total.	1,069,906	1,631,735

— or an increase of nearly 600,000 bales.

Tidings have at length been heard of the City of Washington steamer. By the arrival of the Propontis from Boston, I learn that on the 18th inst., the steamer having previously lost her propeller and rudder, transferred her passengers and mails to the Propontis in charge of Mr. Manie, purser of that ship. The City of Washington is now on her passage home under canvas. Great anxiety has been felt here in reference to her safety, and sixty guineas premium have been paid this week at Lloyd's to effect fresh insurances.

The accounts at hand from the leading agricultural districts are very favorable, and the prospects at the present moment are unusually fine. A short time since, the winter wheats were suffering from the continuance of wet weather, but the recent fine days have had the effect of considerably improving their appearance. During the present week, farmers have made rapid progress in spring sowing, and this operation will now soon be completed. The hay crop in this country will probably be an extensive one, for two reasons, viz.: the fine weather, and the increased quantity of grass which will have to be mown this year in the grazing counties, owing to the ravages of the cattle plague in many quarters. The last return in reference to this disease shows a slight increase, but the number of fresh attacks in each week is now under 3,000 head.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will deliver his financial statement on Thursday next.

I send you the following review of the China tea trade made up from circulars under date of March 8:

BLACK TEAS.—Since our last report two crops of Ningchow have arrived from Kinkiang, and have found buyers at Tls. 28 to 25%. Four small parcels of Shanghae packed Congou have also been settled at Tls. 16 to 24. There have been no reshipments, and the stock remains at 7,000 chests of common Oonam.

Total shipments from 1st June to date (including Hankow re-shipments)—269,300 chests, against 378,500 chests* at same date last year.

We quote, with exchange at 6s 5d and freight at £2 10s per ton.

	Taels per poc.	Sterling per lb.
Hohow—Common to good.	19 ¹² / ₂₃	1 2 ¹ / ₄ @ 1 4
Oonam—Common to fair.	21 ¹² / ₂₄	1 3 ¹ / ₄ @ 1 5 ¹ / ₂
do—Good.	26 ¹² / ₂₇	1 6 ¹ / ₂ @ 1 7 ¹ / ₂
Ningchow—Fair to good.	26 ¹² / ₃₀	1 6 ¹ / ₂ @ 1 9
Oppack—Fair to good.	None.	None.

GREEN TEAS.—This market has been very quiet owing to the firmness of holders for extreme rates. The only settlements have been three crops of country teas and two of local packed tea at Tls. 31 to 32. Reshipments have been 4,200 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats, and the stock is estimated at 25,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats Fyuchow and Moyune, and 2,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats Shanghae packed teas.

Total shipments from 1st June to date—352,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats, against 199,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats at same date last year.

We quote, with exchange at 6s 5d and freight at £2 10s per ton.

	Gunpowder.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.
Fyuchow & Moy. ne.	Fyuchow & Moyne.	Fyuchow & Moyne.	Fyuchow & Moyne.
Tls. 2 ¹ / ₂ poc. Stg ¹ / ₂ lb.	Tls. 2 ¹ / ₂ poc. Stg ¹ / ₂ lb.	Tls. 2 ¹ / ₂ poc. Stg ¹ / ₂ lb.	Tls. 2 ¹ / ₂ poc. Stg ¹ / ₂ lb.
Cargo....	35 ¹ / ₂ 40	2 0@2 4	24 ¹ / ₂ 28
Superior....	42 ¹ / ₂ 50	2 5@2 10	30 ¹ / ₂ 38
Fine....	52 ¹ / ₂ 60	2 11@2 5	40@46
Finest....	6 ¹ / ₂ 75	3 8@2 3	48 ¹ / ₂ 55

HANKOW.—At this port from which we have dates to the 23rd ultimo, the native holidays had suspended business. The Neinfel or banditti were still in the neighborhood, but would probably retire when they had collected all the plunder possible from the villages. Of tea there was nothing to write.

Total shipments to date—370 chests or 325,700 lbs. against 303,900 lbs., against 752 chests or 373,900 lbs. to same date last year.

KIULIANG.—Our latest date is the 1st instant. Black tea. The shipment of five packages, partly Niuchow, partly Kinkiang packed comprised the whole business to be recorded, and left nothing in stock.

Total shipments to date—190,400 chests or 9,270,000 lbs., against 120,800 chests, or 9,670,600 lbs. to same date last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Settlements were 1,500 packages at Tls. 40, and shipments on native account 7,200 packages. Arrivals came to hand very slowly, and teams reported that the whole crop had not been brought to market, and were accordingly firm in their demands. 8,600 half chests remained in stock, against 14,600 half chests at same date last year, but the shipments exceed last year's by 55,000 packages.

Quotations were—Fyuchows and Moyunes, common to fair, Tls. 30 to 36; fine to finest, Tls. 39 to 42.

Total shipments to date—125,800 half chests or 7,768,800 lbs., against 71,500 half chests, or 4,312,200 lbs. at same date last year.

EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAE FROM 1ST JUNE, 1865, TO DATE.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
Feb. 20, as per last report.....	lbs.	41,179,470	8,640,750
March 6, Jubilee, for London, (particulars not yet ascertained).....	.....	.....	.....
March 7, 1866—Total.....	41,179,470	8,640,750	49,820,220
Against total exports same period '64-'5.....	1,144,592	1,144,592	2,289,184
To United States—	46,878,263	9,578,858	56,457,121
Feb. 20 as per last report.....	.....	10,402,206	10,402,206
None since.....	.....	.....	.....
March 7, 1866—Total.....	10,402,206	10,402,206	10,402,206
Against total exports same period '64-'5.....	1,144,592	1,144,592	2,289,184
The tea season is now virtually over, and the total exports from Chinese ports since its commencement stand thus:	1864-5.	1865-6.	
To Great Britain.....	112,500,700	109,488,100	
To United States.....	10,280,400	29,342,700	
Total.....	122,781,100	138,725,800	

* This deficiency is partly due to the increase in the direct export from Hankow as compared with last year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are much less both in general merchandise and dry goods, the total being \$3,886,560 against \$6,229,685 last week, and \$7,624,164 the previous week. The exports are only \$8,219,011 this week, against \$4,718,633 last week, and \$6,235,521 the previous week. Included in the exports are 10,674 bales of cotton, 9,560 bbls wheat flour, 100 bbls rye flour, 2,586 bbls cornmeal, 1,696 bush peas, 32,160 bush corn, 558 pkgs candles, 501 tons coal, 3,077 bbls crude turpentine, 194 do spirits turpentine, 4,518 do rosin, 7,176 do tar, 25 do pitch, 348,873 galls petroleum, 1,728 bbls pork, 210 bbls and 183 tcs beef, 1,419,798 pounds cuts, 12,210 do butter, 39,629 do cheese, 147,069 do lard, 300 bbls rice, 376,700 pounds tallow, 49,935 do whalebone, 544 hhds and 797 other pkgs crude tobacco, 61,008 pounds manufactured do, as may be seen from our summary of articles exported given in the Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) May 3d, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) May 4th:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,084,594	\$978,132	\$1,213,994	\$1,088,264
General merchandise.....	2,073,811	2,667,663	3,556,887	2,798,906
Total for the week.....	\$3,158,405	\$3,645,795	\$4,770,881	\$3,886,560
Previously reported.....	63,554,181	85,382,913	47,701,962	116,969,192
Since January 1.....	\$66,712,586	\$88,878,707	\$52,472,793	\$120,885,732

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 8:

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		
	1863.		
For the week.....	\$2,879,143		
Previously reported.....	64,709,012		
Total for the week.....	\$67,588,155		
Since January 1.....	\$55,084,498		
	\$63,495,804		
	\$87,402,587		
	\$120,885,732		
	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		
	1864.		
For the week.....	\$2,514,056		
Previously reported.....	52,540,442		
Total for the week.....	\$62,125,002		
Since January 1.....	\$1,310,302		
	\$1,219,011		
	\$1,183,526		
	\$120,885,732		
	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		
	1865.		
For the week.....	\$2,879,143		
Previously reported.....	64,709,012		
Total for the week.....	\$67,588,155		
Since January 1.....	\$55,084,498		
	\$63,495,804		
	\$87,402,587		
	\$120,885,732		
	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		
	1866.		
For the week.....	\$1,088,264		
Previously reported.....	5,888,966		
Total for the week.....	\$1,247,349		
Previously reported.....	5,888,966		
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$7,186,215		
Same time in	Same time in		
1865.....	\$6,049,064		
1864.....	17,364,120		
1863.....	17,290,078		
1862.....	13,622,057		
1861.....	2,877,096		
1860.....	9,529,763		
1859.....	16,271,890		
	\$10,079,919		
	9,243,150		
	7,901,843		
	9,327,310		
	8,927,069		
	4,730,334		
	7,252,761		
	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		
Pacific Railroad Co.....	\$15,003 Order		
Brown & Russell.....	6,441 Order		
Duncan & Sherman.....	79,218 Trevor & Colgate		
Ang. Belmont.....	93,152 S. S. Isaacs		
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	130,500 Hurt & Hall		
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	57,383		
Lees & Waller.....	180,500 Total		
	\$622,817		
The receipts of treasure from California since January 1, 1866, have been as follows:			
Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 19.....	New York.	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
Janna y 19.....	Henry Chauncey.	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.	1,449,074	3,879,366
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.	1,200,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.	1,469,236	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.	729,862	9,776,469
April 20.....	Arizona.	809,459	10,585,928
May 1.....	Costa Rica.	1,818,971	11,904,199
May 9.....	New York.	1,072,880	12,977,019

The exports of treasure from April 1 to date have been as follows:

April 10—Per Golden City:	
To New York	\$89,715 72
To France	56,527 66
To Panama	5,000 00
To Punta Arenas	3,590 50
April 10—Per C. R. Still to Shanghai	\$87,642 28
April 10—Per C. R. Still to Kanagawa	50,0 00
Total since April 1, 1866	\$901,914 28
Previously this year	9,525,514 89
Total since January 1, 1866	\$10,487,420 17
Corresponding period of 1865	13,949,315 75
Decrease this year	\$3,461,886 58

The following compares the total shipments from San Francisco for the first three months and the quarter ending March 31, 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.	Decrease.
January	\$3,958,229 52	\$3,280,521 48	\$677,698 04
February	3,805,739 15	2,818,177 13	987,532 02
March	4,875,102 09	3,426,806 23	1,448,295 74
Quarter	12,639,090 69	9,535,514 89	3,113,575 80

The same quarter in 1864 aggregated a total shipment of \$18,008,934 77, being \$5,369,844 08 more than in 1865 and \$8,493,419 88 more than in the current year.

THE DEBTS OF NATIONS.—For the interest of our subscribers we publish below a statement of different national debts, together with the population, and average amount *per capita* to each inhabitant:

Name.	Debt.	Popul'n.	Avg. am't. <i>per capita</i> .
Great Britain	\$4,000,000,000	30,000,000	\$133 83
United States	3,000,000,000	35,000,000	87 70
France	2,000,000,000	35,500,000	84 79
Russia	1,155,000,000	75,000,000	15 40
Austria	1,125,000,000	35,000,000	32 14
Spain	525,000,000	16,000,000	33 44
Netherlands	465,000,000	3,000,000	155 00
Prussia	910,000,000	18,000,000	11 66
Portugal	150,000,000	4,000,000	37 50
Belgium	180,000,000	4,500,000	28 88
Bavaria	130,000,000	4,500,000	28 88
Brazil	88,000,000	7,700,000	11 43
Denmark	60,000,000	2,600,000	23 10
Saxony	48,000,000	2,000,000	24 00
Hanover	40,000,000	1,800,000	22 23
Wurtemburg	25,000,000	1,700,000	14 77
Hamburg	23,000,000	232,000	103 60
Greece	20,000,000	1,000,000	20 00

CIRCULAR RESPECTING GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS TO NATIONAL BANKS AND ORDER TO PAYMasters.—The failure of the Merchants' National Bank has called out the circulars from the Treasurer and Paymaster, General, directing returns to be made showing the amount of the deposits of disbursing officers of the United States. The following is a copy of the circular addressed to cashiers of National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

SIR: You are requested to render to the Treasurer of the United States, simultaneously with transcripts of accounts current, a statement showing the amount you hold to the credit of each disbursing officer of the United States, arranged under the heads of war, navy, and miscellaneous, giving the aggregate of each classification, and of all the classifications in figures. The blank lists used for the return of Internal Revenue will answer for the reports. These instructions are intended to supersede those of the Secretary on the same subject, issued under date of July 19, 1865, no returns of that description being now required for his office. A strict compliance will be expected.

F. E. TURNER,
Treasurer United States.

Approved: HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the circular issued to paymasters:

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1866.

Each Paymaster will, at the close of each week, report to the Treasurer of the United States direct, the deposit balance of public money to his credit, designating the place or places of such deposit.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

INDIANA STATE DEBT.—The State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana have notified the holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent stocks that they will on the 20th June next, pay *pro rata*, first to the holders of 2½ per cent Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of the said 2½ per cent Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent Certificates of Stocks, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New York. Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the Fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The President has sent a message to Congress relative to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. It appears that the Company has failed to complete one hundred miles of the road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act of Congress. This period expired Dec. 22, 1865. Sixty-two miles had been previously accepted by the Government. Since that date an additional section of twenty three miles has been completed, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to complete one hundred miles of the road within the period prescribed, renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the Government are authorized to issue the bonds and patents to which the company would be entitled if this as well as other requirements of the act had been observed. This failure may be ascribed to the financial condition of

the country incident to the recent civil war. The President recommends that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure, should the company in other respects be therunto entitled.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost, and dividends declared. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE P. O.	PAYABLE WHEN.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads			

New York & New Haven 5 p. m. May 18. Tr's Office, N. Y. May 1 to May 19

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

The following shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjointly on each day and for the week ending on Friday:

Bank Shares	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Railroad shares, viz:							
Central of New Jersey	100	700	200	100	100	100	100
Chicago & Alton							1,200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy		100					100
Chicago & Great Western					100		100
Chicago & Milwaukee	9,300	12,400	9,350	8,800	5,700	7,250	58,866
Chicago & Northwestern	200	8,600	1,600	1,000	2,700	4,100	14,800
Chicago & Rock Island			20			18	38
Cleveland, C. & Cinc.	1,100	8,700	2,700	5,300	11,900	6,500	21,400
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		1,500	600	900	2,700	800	6,500
Del. & Hudson	3,700	8,200	8,500	8,510	2,000	4,200	99,720
Erie Railway	300	500	25	600	400	1,100	2,925
Hudson River		600	150	1,250	900	1,300	5,100
Illinoi's Central	900	600	150	200	1,300		1,500
Ind. Central & Cincinnati							
Long Island				300			300
McGregor Western							1,100
Marietta & Cincinnati	300	600	200	300	300	100	560
Michigan Central	2,300	4,600	9,500	2,800	2,750	8,300	24,100
Michigan Southern			10	11			21
Milwaukee & St. Paul	952	1,600	858	2,450	2,900	1,600	10,458
Morris & Essex		100	100				200
New Jersey	1,200	8,045	4,000	4,012	1,785		15,642
New York Central	115	85	250				600
New York & New Haven	550	700	1,300	200	350	530	3,530
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)							
Panama	3,019	5,400	1,210	1,500	1,800	2,000	14,28
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic.	5,100	4,500	6,500	6,800	5,400	3,900	32,200
Reading R. R.	100		50	100		100	350
S. Louis, Alton & T. H.							
St.ington							
Toledo & Wabash							
Miscellaneous shares, viz:							
American Coal		100	100				300
Ashburton Coal	400		200	40	1,100		1,700
Atlantic Mail		475	725		100	600	1,900
Boston Water Power	300	100	400	500	100	100	1,900
Brunswick City			200		200	100	500
Canton	800	500	1,200	400	1,000	1,000	4,900
Cary Improvement					100		100
Central Amer. Transit							
Central Coal	100					300	400
Cumberland Coal	200	1,000	400	100	800	600	3,200
Del. & Hudson Canal					135	50	185
Mariposa	8,500	4,300	2,450	3,100	3,700	1,200	13,050
Pacific Mail							
Pennsylvania Coal			25				25
Quicksilver	300	4,100	2,300	1,700	1,700	1,800	11,900
Smith & Parmelee Gold				1,500	700	700	2,900
Spring Mountain Coal	300	700	1,600	1,050	900	800	4,750
Spruce Hill Coal	4,800	2,100	2,400	1,700	1,600	2,300	14,900
Union Navigation		300					300
Union Trust	1,919	2,844	1,155	1,610	1,143	400	9,671
Western Union Telegraph	50	100					150
W. U. Telegraph—Russian							
Wilkesbarre Coal	200		203		300	100	800
Wyoming Valley Coal							
Total of week	133,147	135,949	190,450	182,500	323,597	318,449	

The transaction in shares weekly since the commencement of the year are shown in the following statement:

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards
Friday.	Board.	Board.	Boards
January 5...	181,350	243,900	425,250
January 12...	339,109	328,400	667,509
January 19...	243,815	272,300	516,115
January 26...	247,743	301,400	549,143
February 2...	201,107	239,700	440,807
February 9...	209,140	271,800	436,940
February 16...	234,285	228,700	462,958
February 23...	187,913	183,300	371,112
March 2...	217,961	221,500	439,461
March 9...	306,819	211,300	418,149

The Government and State, etc., bonds sold at the Regular Board, daily, last week, are given in the following statement:

UMI

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week
U. S. 6's, 1881.	16,000	\$27,900	\$21,000	\$9,000	\$104,000	\$11,000	\$188,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).	26,000	90,900	90,000	182,500	254,000	117,500	760,000
U. S. 6's (old).					25,000	10,000	35,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's).	4,500	104,500	59,500	71,000	1,000	6,000	246,500
U. S. 5's (old).	1,000	30,000		27,000	12,000	2,000	72,000
U. S. 7-30 notes.	15,000	86,300	127,350	98,500	46,000	178,600	551,550
U. S. Certific's.				20,000	10,000	30,000	60,000
State bonds, viz :							
California 7's.		\$2,000					\$2,000
Connect' 6's.							
Georgia 6's.							
Illinois 6's.							
Kentucky 6's.							
Louisiana 6's.		5,000		1,000	1,000		7,000
Michigan 7's.							
Minnesota 8's.							
Missouri 6's.	\$7,000	17,000	\$19,000	19,000		13,000	\$5,000
N. Y. State 5's.						5,000	
N. Y. State 6's.						3,000	
New York 7's.	4,000	1,000	5,000	4,000		9,000	\$23,000
N. Carolina 6's.	10,000	5,000	7,000		7,000	13,000	42,000
Ohio 6's.	1,500						1,500
Rhode Is'l'd 6's.							
S. Carolina 6's.							
Tennessee 6's.	2,000	8,000	34,000		18,000	6,000	68,000
Virginia 6's.		10,000	1,000			10,000	21,000
City bonds, viz:							
Brooklyn 6's.	1,000	1,000					2,000
Jersey City 6's.							
N. Y. City 6's							

The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total for the week.
U. S. Bonds.	\$47,500	\$252,400	\$170,500	\$280,500	\$306,000	\$146,000	\$1,301,900
U. S. Notes.	15,000	86,200	127,250	118,500	46,000	208,000	600,950
State & City bonds.	23,500	49,000	66,000	24,000	26,000	59,000	249,500
Railroad Bonds.	20,000	9,000	17,500	25,000	51,000	71,000	193,500
Total amount.	\$108,000	396,600	381,250	457,000	519,000	484,000	2,345,850

The totals of each class of securities sold in the first three months of the year and weekly for the last five weeks, are shown in the statement which follows:

	—Governments—		Total	
	Bonds.	Notes.	Bonds.	amount.
January.	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$852,900	\$3,080,500
February.	3,846,500	2,591,100	1,691,500	1,692,100
March.	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240
and for the weeks ending on Friday—				
March 30.	\$880,500	\$841,200	\$388,000	\$55,000
April 6.	339,500	708,800	361,000	102,000
“ 13.	602,100	504,850	447,000	176,700
“ 20.	1,671,100	546,200	401,000	249,500
“ 27.	2,825,500	867,000	320,000	213,500
May 4.	2,099,800	329,400	342,500	194,800
“ 11.	1,301,900	600,950	249,500	193,500

FRIDAY, May 11, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of monetary affairs has not materially changed during the past week. There has been a steady continuance of the late extreme ease. The West is remitting currency toward this point in liquidation of its balances, and the general business of the country shows no increase of activity; so that plethora of unemployed funds exhibits an increase rather than any diminution. The latest return of the associated banks shows an increase of over seven and a half millions in deposits; which, although partially attributable to the receipts of gold, drawn from the Sub-Treasury on account of May coupons, indicates the prevailing inactivity in business circles. The deposits in the banks are now twenty-nine millions below the amount on the 3d of March last, showing an immense augmentation of their loanable resources. The banks have been unable to employ their large surplus in ordinary loans and discounts, and have therefore increased their investments in Government securities and especially in compound notes, which serve the double purpose of a 6 per cent. investment and a legal tender reserve. The prospect of an attempt being made to put out a ten per cent. loan by the Government has encouraged investments in national securities, as the possibility of having to realize at a loss upon such investments is thereby diminished. This employment of surplus capital has prevented the street rate of discount from falling to a lower point, as would seem justified by the present extreme abundance of money.

At present the demand from the street is limited, speculative movements being comparatively quiet; and the rate on call loans ranges at 4@5 per cent., the latter being the prevailing rate, and the former exceptional and principally in connection with Government collaterals.

There is a comparatively light supply of paper on the market. Produce bills are not so plentiful as usually at this season, and there is but a very moderate supply of merchandise paper. Bankers and choice merchants paper, of short date, passes at 5@5½ per cent., prime notes of three to four months range at 6@7 per cent. The following are the closing rates:

	Percent.		Percent.
Call loans.	4 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 &	
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	4 months.	6 @ 7
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.	5 @ 6	do single names.	7 @ 8
		Lower grades.	9 @ 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—There has been less speculative movement in Governments during the week; the loan bill pending in Congress having produced a suspense in transactions for the future. From home investors there has been a steady demand, the banks also having taken up a fair amount of securities for employing their large idle balances. The demand from these sources having counteracted the depressing tendency arising from the return of Five-twenties from abroad. It is estimated that the bonds returned from Europe, within the last three weeks, will amount to about eight or ten millions of dollars.

Sixes of 1867 have been more in demand, partly on account of the approach of the maturing of the July interest, and partly from their being considered a good investment at the current price of gold; to-day the price closed at 121@121½. Sixes of 1881 have been active, on account of the period lapsing before maturity. Ten-twenties are quiet, there being no disposition to invest further in five per cents until it becomes more apparent whether the loan bill before Congress is likely to be passed. Seven-thirties are active, and have advanced ½ during the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his readiness to retire Certificates of Indebtedness, to the extent of \$20,000,000, if presented before the first of June; the certificates, however, remain ½ above par, which renders the proposed negotiation difficult.

The subjoined closing quotations for leading Government securities, will show the difference in prices as compared with previous weeks:

	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 11.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	104½	104½	105½	108½	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	104½	103½	104½	106½	x.c. 102½	102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	104½	104½	104½	105½	x.c. 102	102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	104	103½	104½	105½	x.c. 102	102½
U. S. 10-20's,	91½	92½	93½	95½	95½	96
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.	100½	100½	101½	101½	102	102½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.	100	100½	101½	101½	101½	102½
U. S. 7-30's 3d Series.	99½	100½	101½	101½	102	102½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.	99½	99½	99½	100	100½	100½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The partial depression noted last week has continued, during the last few days, and appears to have been caused by parties connected with cliques realizing upon their stocks. The clique in Michigan Southern has been dissolved, and several thousand shares of the stock have been thrown on the market as a consequence. The resulting decline in price, however, has enabled other parties to buy in the stock on favorable terms, and it is reported that another combination has been formed for running up the price of the stock. This process upon Southern has depressed the whole market, and has induced a similar course with holders of other stocks, especially Chicago and Northwestern, the preferred stock of which has declined from 61½, at the middle of the week, to 58½ at the close of to-day. The realizing movement, however, has been by no means general, and a majority of the leading stocks have held their prices steadily against these influences. The impression seems to prevail that, considering the continued favorable returns of the roads, and the possibility that the passing of the loan bill may put up prices, this attempt to close up speculative accounts is premature and it is thought there is yet scope for a material speculative rise. The decision of Congress upon the loan bill is looked for with much interest, as affecting the market in this respect.

The course of options during the week would appear to indicate a prevailing expectation of higher prices within the next 15 or 30 days, there having been a majority of buyers' contracts over sellers.

There has been more activity in State stocks, especially in Tennessee 6's. Railroad bonds have also been more in demand, especially some of the more neglected securities, which at late quotations appeared cheap as compared with Governments. The miscellaneous list has been generally dull; but without any important decline in prices.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks, compared with those of previous weeks:

	Mar. 29.	April 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 11.
Cumberland Coal	43½	43½	44½	45	45	44½	45
Quicksilver	41½	40½	50	53	55½	54	55½
Canton Co.	47½	47	52	53	57½	59	
Mariposa pref.	91½	92½	93	92½	93	92½	92½
New York Central	73½	74½	73½	72½	73½	73½	73½
Hudson River	107½	109½	108½	110½	110½	109½	
Reading	100½	101	104	103	107½	107½	
Mich. Southern.	84	81	80½	81½	82½	78½	78½
Michigan Central	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Clev. and Pittsb.	79	79½	80½	80½	82½	82	83
Clev. and Toledo.	109½	111½	111½	110½	104½	104½	104½
Northwestern	126½	26	26½	27	29½	29	28½
“ preferred	95½	54½	55½	56½	59	61½	58½
Rock Island	16½	16½	118	120	123	123½	94½
Fort Wayne	92½	90½	91½	96	98½	100	99
Illinois Central	...	...	115	114½	122	121½	122

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of the gold premium has been steadily upward during the week. This tendency appears to have arisen partially from the upward tendency of exchange, and partially from the purchases of gold for shipment to Europe. An impression prevails that from the present up to the beginning of July, when further gold interest matures, the tendency of the premium will be toward higher figures, unless the Government should become a seller, which is not deemed probable. The price of gold since our last report has fluctuated between 127½ and 129½, and closes at 129½.

The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, brought over one million of California gold.

On Saturday last the export was \$571,751, chiefly in bullion.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold, on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
May 5.	127½	127½	May 9.	129½	128½
7.	128½	127½	10.	129½	128½
8.	129½	128½	11.	129½	128½

The transactions for last week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were as follows:

	Custom-house.	Sub-Treasury
	Receipts.	Payments.
April 30.	\$459,263 75	\$2,208,365 05
May 1.	520,009 74	5,057,583 69
2.	491,107 74	4,853,337 28
3.	494,494 10	2,189,575 82
4.	357,240 80	1,430,660 22
5.	391,065 47	15,501,179 86
Total.	\$2,711,181 40	\$31,341,874 83
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of April 30.	97,773,325	

	Sub-Treasury
Deduct payments during the week.	\$129,015,698 18
Balance on Saturday evening.	35,688,713 06
Increase during the week.	4,446,328 23

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$4,658,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$484,000 in gold and \$2,227,181 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since January 6:

Weeks	Custom	Sub-Treasury	Changes in		
Ending	House.	Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.	Balances in
Jan. 6.	\$2,107,341	\$23,868,750	\$15,861,866	\$67,988,957	dec \$8,006,888
13.	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
20.	2,754,363	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
27.	3,326,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3.	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518	inc 9,547,908
10.	3,361,734	21,177,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec 9,522,645
17.	2,893,007	14,537,352	22,988,451	98,296,973	inc 8,461,099
24.	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043
Mar. 8.	3,386,934	25,071,308	16,658,306	97,640,015	dec 9,413,001
10.	2,297,835	20,934,822	12,773,418	89,478,610	dec 8,161,404
17.	2,464,482	4,966,916	8,600,223	93,111,916	inc 3,633,306
24.	2,509,419	16,052,215	5,937,768	82,997,469	dec 10,114,447
31.	2,451,344	8,941,363	11,100,540	85,156,646	inc 2,159,177
Apr. 7.	2,863,009	13,324,981	11,790,124	83,621,790	dec 1,534,856
14.	2,857,703	15,339,749	12,068,189	90,325,685	inc 6,704,395
21.	2,535,567	14,688,238	21,953,904	97,591,349	dec 7,265,664
28.	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,994	97,773,823	dec 152,478
May 5.	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874	93,826,985	dec 4,446,833

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York for the week ending with commencement of business on May 5, 1866:

Average amount of					
BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.	\$7,889,802	\$2,683,578	\$924,247	\$7,638,907	\$3,755,498
Manhattan.	5,950,784	682,879	13,564	4,5,260	1,815,444
Merchants'.	7,954,351	619,048	666,826	6,369,890	3,698,416
Mechanics'.	5,796,031	236,645	433,669	4,375,095	1,759,322
Union.	4,949,371	10,269	396,583	3,188,057	1,402,662
America.	9,526,989	1,016,040	2,940	8,742,213	3,219,906
Phenix.	3,841,184	145,690	295,000	2,797,706	808,070
City.	4,214,588	374,502	3,297,362	935,051	
Tradesmen's.	2,904,542	41,263	535,650	2,139,043	1,003,091
Fulton.	2,559,405	114,133	21,315	2,635,448	2,384,719
Chemical.	5,257,499	696,476	20,070	5,359,761	2,387,140
Merch't Exchange.	3,284,928	42,510	454,689	2,605,081	904,045
National.	2,793,615	200,685	498,123	1,014,918	377,578
Butch. & Drovers..	2,310,940	33,122	199,013	1,915,171	465,939
Mech's & Traders..	1,739,156	68,076	105,000	1,487,477	444,595
Greenwich.	1,071,061	14,779	6,820	950,673	170,351
Leather Manufact'.	3,272,042	151,391	135,000	2,592,439	1,223,143
Seventh Ward.	824,369	30,367	125,068	652,494	615,150
State of N. York.	5,512,048	322,721	11,846	4,825,123	2,465,801
American Exce..	10,332,94	306,902	525,647	9,622,653	4,644,707
Commerce.	23,537,553	649,998	8,037,075	9,613,609	3,177,500
Broadway.	6,476,701	54,240	900,000	6,408,425	2,441,412
Ocean.	3,876,084	69,098	791,889	2,042,102	988,272
Mercantile.	3,171,507	45,002	298,950	3,159,242	1,282,959
Pacific.	1,950,432	20,249	87,842	1,648,057	606,284
Republic.	5,257,106	17,666	545,700	4,553,024	2,663,666
Chatham.	1,919,651	87,014	123,606	2,045,887	698,331
People's.	1,366,487	51,738	7,434	1,304,249	285,376
North America..	2,576,174	127,793	295,764	2,606,875	989,498
Hanover.	2,409,195	58,860	248,388	1,709,047	668,047
Irving.	1,559,000	18,000	189,900	1,438,000	571,000
Metropolitan.	9,744,489	26,431	885,900	6,081,378	2,376,000
Citizens'.	1,495,414	23,370	135,664	1,340,657	514,832
Messan.	2,641,607	171,839	4,626	1,113,326	731,196
Market.	2,854,416	83,370	545,400	2,169,333	949,296
St. Nicholas.	2,841,952	31,698	716,803	1,394,242	756,418
Shear and Leather.	4,710,500	42,303	888,652	2,837,000	1,029,300
Com Exchange.	2,916,617	52,461	27,527	2,001,500	538,000
Continental.	3,698,406	193,721	481,532	2,319,790	1,015,000
Commonwealth.	2,959,300	57,153	216,497	3,437,437	7,982,140
Oriental.	1,130,090	19,490	119,997	925,690	252,603
Marine.	1,655,534	67,609	231,950	1,868,177	891,850

Atlantic.	1,218,203	13,646	92,500	1,327,781	530,009
Imp. & Traders..	4,573,756	63,541	513,825	3,632,814	1,037,548
Park.	14,508,114	220,599	1,000,000	15,955,371	4,551,228
Mech. Bank's As'n	1,335,130	12,861	308,000	1,445,453	472,037
Grocers'.	1,009,999	26,390	77,667	1,030,486	346,594
North River.	1,582,076	18,185	13,702	1,428,969	268,469
East River.	972,723	2,364	217,050	751,942	310,097
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,389,037	13,877	1,200	1,052,101	286,861
Fourth National.	15,890,540	150,421	2,882,922	12,386,058	3,565,055
Central.	13,285,731	68,319	1,466,564	14,485,229	4,995,144
Second National.	1,225,960	.....	270,700	19,860,577	9,011,437
Ninth National.	6,434,983	119,613	847,345	7,146,536	2,064,394
First National.	3,113,931	48,471	448,984	3,851,963	1,633,491
Third National.	3,251,501	114,935	70,109	2,261,218	1,542,628
N. Y. Exchange.	586,446	5,350	208,296	639,751	29,131
Dry Dock.	99,212	7,688	13,693	198,849	32,000
Bull's Head.	1,285,133	114,144	107,064	1,269,136	.....
Manufacturers'.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	.....	223,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	81,303,303

The deviations from the return of last week are as follows:
Loans..... Inc. \$8,956,442 | Deposits..... Inc. \$7,654,729
Specie..... Inc. 2,671,060 | Legal Tenders..... Inc. 615,423

The increase of nearly nine millions in loans and discounts is due very much to the purchases of securities by the banks, for employing their surplus balances. The increase of specie is the result of the withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury on account of May coupons. Of the large increase in deposits, about two and one-half millions is attributable to the deposits of coin.

The several items compare as follows with the returns of previous weeks:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Jan. 6.	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,558,428	195,482,254	71,617,487
Jan. 13.	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957
Jan. 20.	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,703	195,816,248	72,799,897
Jan. 27.	240,407,366	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146
Feb. 10.	242,510,384	10,937,474	21,491,234	191,011,695	68,796,250
Feb. 10.	243,608,872	10,129,806	22,440,469	188,701,463	68,436,013
Feb. 17.	243,608,259	10,108,758	22,983,274	183,777,290	68,802,980
Feb. 24.	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726
Mar. 3.	243,529,442	21,181,130	22,969,918	181,444,378	58,760,145
Mar. 10.	243,068,274	16,563,237	23,053,237	180,513,252	58,204,913
Mar. 17.	243,517,578	15,015,242	23,303,057	183,428,707	68,402,765
Mar. 24.	244,500,515	13,945,651	23,240,406	185,868,245	69,496,033
Mar. 31.	247,557,092	11,491,392	23,350,414	182,554,592	72,147,000
Apr. 7.	244,109,839	11,937,174	24,137,701	180,194,961	71,445,165
Apr. 14.	244,067,063	9,495,4			

NATIONAL BANKS.—National Bank note circulation, amounting to \$1,076,510, was issued last week by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to May 5 is \$271,262,165.

The Treasurer of the United States holds as security for circulating notes of National Banks, bonds valued at \$32,103,220, and as security for deposits of public money with national depositaries, \$33,114,500.

The following particulars of the condition of the National Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are from the latest official quarterly returns :

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
Loans and discounts.....	\$194,879,188	\$37,782,128	\$53,744,991
Circulation.....	25,932,902	9,159,157	23,596,290
Deposits.....	204,607,153	34,216,164	38,358,149
Profits.....	8,730,829	1,635,567	984,776
Surplus.....	12,477,698	4,507,158	5,767,005
U. S. bonds and securities.....	69,062,650	18,468,150	38,972,150

The following comparison shows the progress of the National Banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from January 6, 1866 :

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January 6.....	1,636	407,519,203	240,094,569
" 13.....	1,626	407,599,203	253,926,620
" 20.....	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27.....	1,628	407,759,203	248,734,715
February 3.....	1,628	407,759,203	251,960,650
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,380
" 17.....	1,629	407,859,203	254,902,275
" 24.....	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,110
March 3.....	1,630	407,858,203	252,352,700
March 10.....	1,637	409,408,213	260,556,750
" 17.....	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24.....	1,643	409,408,203	262,262,170
" 31.....	1,644		264,247,170
April 7.....	1,645		265,382,560
" 14.....	1,645		266,504,340
" 21.....	1,645		268,029,040
" 28.....	1,650		269,948,355
May 5.....	1,650		271,262,165

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of foreign exchange has been upward, owing to the continued scarcity of produce and cotton bills. To-day, the rate for sterling bills opened at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 60 days prime bankers, but closed at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks :

	April 20.	April 27.	May 4.	May 11.
London Comm'l.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
do bkr's long	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do short	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	109 @ —	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long.....	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.25	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15	5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
do short.....	5.25 @ 5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.20 @ 5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.10
Antwerp.....	5.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.56 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.20 @ 5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 @ 5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swiss.....	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15	5.15 @ 5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amsterdam.....	40 @ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41	41 @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bremen.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	79 @ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin.....	70 @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 72	72 @ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 25, 1866 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	£28,005,320	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	18,005,320
			£28,005,320
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,006	Government securities.....	£10,694,254
Rest.....	3,204,852	Other securities.....	18,507,884
Public deposits.....	4,417,147	Notes.....	5,844,205
Other deposits.....	13,294,641	Gold and silver coin.....	850,456
Seven day and other bills.....	427,129		
			£25,896,769

The return, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes :

Circulation issue.....	£28,005,320	Decrease.....	£26,405
Circulation active.....	22,161,115	Decrease.....	142,680
Public Deposits.....	4,417,147	Increase.....	371,688
Other Deposits.....	13,294,641	Decrease.....	677,149
Government securities in banking department.....	10,694,254	Increase.....	50,000
Other securities in banking department.....	18,507,884	Decrease.....	468,802
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	13,855,776	Decrease.....	23,336
Seven day and other bills.....	427,129	Decrease.....	18,101
The Rest.....	3,204,852	Increase.....	9,044
Notes in reserve.....	5,844,205	Increase.....	106,185
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department.....	6,694,661	Increase.....	109,344

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 26th April. The return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.	April 26, 1866.	April 19, 1866.	
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000
Notes in circulation and at the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	6,695,970	11	7,088,957
Treasury account.....	106,537,584	66	92,134,966
Accounts current at Paris.....	165,590,212	55	154,893,601

Ditto in the provinces.....	27,899,274	0	26,995,707	0
Dividends payable.....	885,438	75	972,746	75
Various discounts.....	10,891,607	7	10,441,550	0
Re-discounts.....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	8,590,209	25	9,206,752	73

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1,434,879,190

37 1,419,813,876

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1,434,879,190

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1,434,879,190

37 1,419,813,876

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SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 11.)

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL DUE.	FRIDAY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL DUE.	FRIDAY.
		Rate	Payable.					Bid	Asked		
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					129 1/4						
NATIONAL SECURITIES.											
Bonds of 1847..... <i>registered</i>	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	121	121	ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....	\$90,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74
do 1848..... <i>coupon</i>	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	116 1/2	117 1/2	do City Scrip.....	225,000	6	do	'65 '69
do do <i>registered</i>					116 1/2		do Water Loan.....	850,000	6	do	'70 '82
do 1860..... <i>coupon</i>	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	98	do Alb. Nat. RR.....	300,000	6	do	1879	
do do <i>registered</i>					98 1/2		do		6	Jan. & July	var.
do 1858..... <i>coupon</i>	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	96 1/2	do do	600,000	4	do	1913	
do do <i>registered</i>					96 1/2		do R.R. Bds.	4,963,000	5	J.A., J. & O.	1870
do 1861..... <i>coupon</i>	282,728,150	6	Jan. & July	1881	109 1/2	do do	do	do	6	do	1870
do do <i>registered</i>					109 1/2		do Improvement	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873
Oregon War Bds. {yearly} {coupon}	1,016,000	6	July.....	1881	105	do do	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	
do do {4 years} {coupon}			Jan. & July	1881	105	do do	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	
Bonds (5-20) of 1862..... <i>coupon</i>	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	102	do do	5,000,000	6	J.A., J. & O.	1890	
do do do <i>registered</i>					102		do B. & O. R.R. coup.		6	do	100%
do 1864..... <i>coupon</i>	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	102	do do	5,000,000	6	B. & O. R.R. coup.		
do do do <i>registered</i>					102		do Park.....	554,000	6	do	1890
do 1865..... <i>coupon</i>	71,008,500	6	May & Nov.	1885	102	do do	197,700	6	do	1890	
do do do <i>registered</i>					102		do Railroad Debt.....	740,000	6	do	1890
do 1866..... <i>coupon</i>	171,219,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	95 1/2	do do	583,205	4	do	1890	
do do do <i>registered</i>					95 1/2		do City Bonds.....	6,580,416	5	do	1890
do 1867..... <i>coupon</i>	4,634,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	95	do do	1,265,610	6	do	1890	
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865					95		do City Bonds.....	1,949,711	4 1/2	do	1890
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	7,300	Feb. & Aug.	1867	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do	993,000	6	do	1890	
do do {3d series}.....	816,512,650	7	30 Jun. & Dec.	1868	102 1/2	do do	634,200	6	do	1890	
do do {3d series}.....					102 1/2		do Improve't Stk.	1,281,000	6	do	1890
Debt Certificates.....	62,620,000	6	Maturity	1 year	100 1/2	do do	121,540	6	do	1890	
STATE SECURITIES.					100 1/2		do Pub. L'n.	5,550,000	6	do	1890
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	2,109,000	5	May & Nov.	1877	.....	do do	216,000	6	do	1890	
do do do (Sterling)	648,000	5	Jan. & July	1876	.....	do do	299,000	7	do	1890	
do do do do	688,000	6	do	1876	.....	do do	571,000	7	do	1890	
CALIFORNIA—State Bonds.....	2,472,000	7	do	72 '80	107 1/2	do do	390,000	6	do	1890	
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72 '92	95	do do	913,000	7	do	1890	
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	95	do do	1,030,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	525,000	7	do	1872	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	1,288,887	6	Jan. & July	1870	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do Registered	1,758,406	6	do	1870	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do Coupon Bonds.....	1,886,570	6	do	1865	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	2,371,725	6	do	1870	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	1,778,677	6	do	1877	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	241,000	6	do	1879	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do War Loan Bonds.....	1,157,700	6	do	1879	97	do do	6	do	1890		
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	236,000	5	Jan. & July	1866	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	2,058,173	3 1/2	do	1866	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
IOWA—State Certificates.....	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1868	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
do War Loan Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	.....	do do	6	do	1890		
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	300,000	7	do	1877	97	do do	6	do	1890		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78	97	do do	6	do	1890		
do State Bonds.....	447,000	5	Jan. & July	'66 '73	97	do do	6	do	1890		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....	3,204,000	6	do	'68 '72	97	do do	6	do	1890		
do State Bonds (RR).....	516,000	6	do	1866	98	do do	6	do	1890		
MAINE—State Bonds.....	5,942,000	6	do	1866	98	do do	6	do	1890		
MAINE—State Bonds (RR).....	5,398,000	6	do	1866	98	do do	6	do	1890		
MAINE—State Bonds do	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	95	do do	6	do	1890		
do War Loan			Jan. & July	'80 '89	97	do do	6	do	1890		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.	86	do do	6	do	1890		
do State Bds. <i>coupon</i>	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	1890	100	do do	6	do	1890		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Script.....	672,000	5	Various	'68 '74	101	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	220,000	5	May & Nov.	1890	101	do do	6	do	1890		
do War Loans.....	6,429,000	5	do	1894	94	do do	6	do	1890		
do do do	2,450,000	6	do	1878	107 1/2	do do	6	do	1890		
MICHIGAN—\$2,000,000 Loan.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	.....	do do	2,147,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	1,750,000	6	do	1878	87	do do	900,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	216,000	6	do	1878	87	do do	100,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	1,122,000	7	do	1886	.....	do do	483,900	5	do	1890	
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	345,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	.....	do do	1,878,900	5	do	1890	
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	97	do do	190,000	5	do	1890	
do State Bonds for RR.....	13,701,000	6	do	1871	97	do do	402,768	5	do	1890	
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).....	7,000,000	6	do	1871	97	do do	399,300	5	do	1890	
do State Bonds (H. & St. J).....	3,000,000	6	do	1871	97	do do	3,066,071	6	do	1890	
do Revenue Bonds.....	431,000	9	do	1866	.....	do do	275,000	6	do	1890	
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.....	535,100	6	Jan. & July	1874	91 1/2	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do War Fund Bds.....	1,650,000	6	Jan. & July	var.	.....	do do	1,966,000	6	do	1890	
NEW JERSEY—State Script.....	95,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	.....	do do	600,000	6	do	1890	
do War Loan Bonds.....	731,000	7	J. A. P. & O.	1870	100%	do do	490,000	6	do	1890	
NEW YORK			Jan. & July	1877	102 1/2	do do	1,800,000	6	do	1890	
do General Fund.....	1,189,789	6	do	1868	.....	do do	2,748,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	500,000	6	do	1878	95	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	499,607	5	May & Nov.	1868	.....	do do	500,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	442,961	5	do	1878	95	do do	154,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	900,000	5	do	1878	95	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	800,000	6	do	1878	95	do do	1,966,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	25,566,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	102 1/2	do do	600,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	702,000	6	do	1866	.....	do do	1,800,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	3,050,000	6	do	1872	95	do do	2,748,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	6,000,000	6	do	1873	96	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	2,250,000	6	do	1874	96	do do	500,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	500,000	6	do	1875	96	do do	154,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	900,000	6	do	1877	96 1/2	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	192,555	5	do	1866	.....	do do	1,966,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	1,163,000	5	do	1868	.....	do do	600,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	167,000	5	do	1871	.....	do do	1,800,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	4,500,000	5	do	1874	87	do do	2,748,000	6	do	1890	
do do do	673,000	6	May & Nov.	'68 '71	83 1/2	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	6,168,000	5	do	1868	.....	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	29,309,000	5	do	1868	.....	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	1,650,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1871	100	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	373,896	6	do	1868	.....	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	2,183,532	6	do	1870	93	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	1,600,000	6	do	1875	.....	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	4,095,309	6	do	1881	.....	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	2,400,000	6	do	1886	100	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	673,000	5	May & Nov.	'68 '71	83 1/2	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	Var.	88	do	1868	.....	do do	150,000	5	do	1890	
do do do	86	86 1/2	do	1868	.....	do do	2,083,200	6	do	1890	
do do do	88	86 1/2	do	1868	.....	do do	150,000	5			

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 11.

The course of trade is much more satisfactory than last week. The legitimate demand for goods has been fairly active, and there has been considerable speculative feeling. The resumption of internal navigation on the more Northern waters, permitting Western produce to be moved more freely to market; the extreme ease of the money market, and the upward turn to gold, have all had a favorable influence, while the depressing effect of excessive supplies is not now felt in any important article.

Cotton has been firm, through holders withholding their stocks, and an increasing demand on the part of spinners; but sales have been light.

Breadstuffs have been much excited in flour and wheat; but the speculation for a rise culminated yesterday, and there has already been a considerable reaction.

Provisions have been buoyant for all kinds of hog products; but the demand has been in great part speculative, and prices of pork have experienced the usual hourly fluctuations. The receipts of pork have nearly ceased, and there is no local packing; but of bacon, shoulders, hams and lard, though stocks are not large, there are nearly average supplies coming upon the market. New mess pork has risen to \$81; prime lard to 22c on the spot and to arrive, but part of this advance has since been lost; sweet pickled hams to 18c; dry salted shoulders to 12c. In the two latter the advance from the lowest price of April, 2c on hams, and 1c on shoulders, which, it will be seen, is a very large percentage. Bacon is scarce, and short ribbed firm at 15c.

In groceries we notice a fair business in coffee, but gold prices are the turn cheaper. Teas have been active and firm, especially good cargo Oolongs, at about 70c per lb. Spices have been rather quiet, but are doing better. Sugars have met with a very good demand, but prices have only been supported by the firmness of gold. Molasses has been active and brought more money, especially fine Neuvias and Porto Rico. The following is the Havana report of May 5th:

SUGAR.—(Clayed). During the course of the week now under review, our market has been very dull, the current offers not exceeding 7c per lb. for No. 12, but this price not having been established on account of the continued firmness of holders, the few sales effected have been on the basis of 7c@8c per lb. for No. 12. Exchange 17c cent prem.—23s stg. @ cwt. f. o. b., and fcs 28.82 @ kilo. Exch. 4c cent prem on Paris.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Receipts—Havana	71,880	60,413	55,400
Matanzas	23,115	20,500	14,276
	94,995	80,913	69,276
Cleared—Havana	43,670	50,167	35,934
Matanzas	11,782	6,793	7,191
	55,452	56,962	43,125
Total to May 3...	503,256	545,213	487,010
Of which to United States	154,912	103,748	84,496
Stocks in Havana	367,846	304,645	285,577
Matanzas	72,099	83,123	87,769
Boxes	439,945	387,768	373,346

MOLASSES.—There has been a fair amount of business done, principally at the exports, and prices to-day are firm at 4c to 5c per kg for clayed, and 5c to 6c per kg for Muscovado of good quality. The stock is very small.

Petroleum has been very active, and a material advance has been realized, both for crude and refined in bond. The receipts have materially fallen off, and will not probably increase for the present; while the export demand is large. The article has also been making its way South, the demand from that section being on the increase. Crude has sold up to 29 cents, and refined has sold at 45 cents on the spot, and 47c@48c for Summer delivery.

The market for Hides and Leather has been active, with some recovery from the late decline.

Wool has been very active for all grades, and the market is firmer. The advance from the lowest prices of April is 3@5c. on domestic, and 2@3c. on foreign wools, with a very general demand.

Tobacco continues quiet. There is considerable activity, however, at Richmond, Louisville and St. Louis, at full prices.

Naval Stores show a material advance in Rosin and Spirits Turpentine—most decided and best supported in the latter.

We notice activity and a large advance in Linseed Oil, based on deficient supply, and the article closed at \$1.45 per gallon. Crude Sperm has declined to \$2.25 per gallon.

In East India Goods the principal feature is an active speculative business in Gunny Cloth. The sales on the spot and to arrive amount to several thousand bales, closing at 21c gold. Calcutta Linseed is also active and advancing, the closing sales being \$2.60 per bushel, to arrive, and \$2.70 on the spot.

Tallow has been firm, and in stearine there has been a large business and prices have advanced 2@3c per lb.

Metals exhibit no feature of importance.

Fruits have been fairly active, and fish have slightly advanced.

Freights are rather more active. The decline in corn has led to renewal of shipments to Liverpool, and there is some improvement in rates for wheat, but there is very little cotton offering, and rates continue low.

LATEST.—To-day's markets show some decline in Flour and Wheat, and an improvement in Corn and Oats. Pork very active, closing at \$81.25 for new mess. Lard cold dull at 22c for prime kettle. Groceries dull, and sugars 1c lower; fair refining 10c. Spirits Turpentine advanced to \$1@1.05, and common Rosin closed at \$3.75. There were large sales of Rio Grande Hides at 16c gold, per lb. The freight engagements included Corn to Liverpool, per steamer, at 4d per 56 lbs.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending May 11, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1.

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Ashes, pkgs...	232	1,929	5,895	9,072
Breadstuffs—				
Flour, bbls...	40,141	563,294	784,900	152,394
Wheat, bush...	340	71,596	31,025	31,067
Oats...	27,003	417,666	1,022,221	235
Corn...	41,973	533,431	661,590	8,104
Rye...		14,140	15,285	124
Malt...		180,188		6,322
Barley...	1,910	118,119	*175,940	184,180
Grass seed...	1,066	98,851		45,345
Beans...		2,253		
Potatoes...	48	32,759		
C. meal, bbls...		18,421		
C. meal, bags...	2,774	41,521	*149,880	215
B. W. Flours, bags...		6,045		
Cotton, bales...	5,325	311,254	190,375	2,580
Copper, bbls...		2,720		
Copper, plates...	498	1,638		
Driedfruit, pkgs...		30	5,002	
Grease, pkgs...	21	1,385		
Hemp, bales...	16	334		
Hides, No. 4...	4,560	201,292		
Hops, bales...		3,324	12,515	101
Leather, sides...	33,973	759,598	738,900	3,118
Lead, pigs...	363	2,892		
Molasses, hds...		281	5,782	
Naval Stores...				
Crude trp, bbl...	1,498	19,159	618	40,346
Spirits turpentine...	823	11,796	2,110	15,704

* Including malt.

+ Including bags reduced to barrels.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending May 7, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Ashes, pts, bbls...	113	1,747	2,932	25
Ashes, Prls, bbls...		39	199	750
Beeswax, lbs...	89,559	103,581		
Breadstuffs—				
Flour, bbls...	9,560	356,818	413,012	346,475
C. meal, bbls...	2,506	43,954	48,961	9,467
Wheat, bus...		102,409	306,854	1,013,273
Rye, bus...		183,612		
Corn, bush...	32,160	2,118,573	142,991	1,723
Oats, bush...		60,034		40,163
Peas, bush...	1,696	22,376		48,004
Candles, bxs...	558	20,280		
Cotton, bales...	10,674	245,817	16,571	212,750
Hay, bales...	895	13,948		54,228
Hops, bales...	83	455	10,684	67,696
Naval Stores...				
C. Turp, bbls...	3,077	11,344		1,734
C. Turp, bbls...	205	3,485	575	35,596
Rosin, bbls...	4,518	93,665	4,521	57,580
Tar, bbls...	1,716	12,808	12,808	4,866

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

The following table shows the exports from the above ports, of some leading articles of commerce for the month of April, and from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1866:

	Coal oil and kerosene are included under petroleum.)		
	Boston—	Philadelphia—	Baltimore—
	Jan. 1 to April.	Jan. 1 to May 1.	Jan. 1 to April.
Bread, bbls...	1,903	5,970	*164,890
Breadstuffs—			588,635
Flour, bbls...	15,081	51,685	5,600
Corn meal, bbls...	7,817	10,583	2,300
Wheat, bus...		38	8,808
Corn, bush...	1,286	2,112	425,820
Candles, bxs...	5,443	16,942	50,000
Cotton, bales...	3,458	6,965	*235,028
Cotton stores—			369,754
Turpentine, bbls...	7	14	29
Spt's turpentine, bbls...	3	133	
Rosin, bbls...	355	2,315	2,778
Tar, bbls...	549	658	113
Petroleum, galls...	1,825	10,597	*208,000
Provisions—			3,457,500 *
Pork, bbls...	1,920	7,227	268
Beef, bbls...	1,524	3,155	1,449
Butter, tubs, &c...	471	2,854	*8,141
Cheese, bxs, &c...	443	1,330	*1,169
Lard, kegs & bbls...	694	3,474	2,481
Tallow, bbls...	984	1,853	1,844,787
Tobacco, pkgs...	1,064	2,330	*25,197
Tobacco, mfd, lbs...			69,416
			993
			7,597
			50
			80
			4,429
			7,097
			2,017
			34,405
Total val. of exports \$1,865,950	\$1,160,716		\$730,803
			\$3,555,729
#Pounds.			

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending May 4, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

For	Since	Same	For	Since	Same		
the	Jan. 1,	time	the	Jan. 1,	time		
week.	1866.	1865.	week.	1866.	1865.		
Buttons	89	2,896	83	Hardware	162	5,714	1,863
Coal, tons	2,381	220,482	40,966	Iron, R.R. b'rs	67,330	63,757	
Cocoa, bags	112	6,023	1,083	Lead, plgs	6,094	176,179	68,830
Coffee, bags	34,510	278,703	192,786	Specter, lbs. 566,702	4,960,305	68,320	
Cotton, bales	17	1,507	16,783	Steel	1,745	59,287	27,152
Drugs, &c.			Tin, bxs	5,664	266,301	129,525	
Bark, Peru	78	2,776	Tin slabs, lbs. 80,323	2,067,165	1,142,161		
Bleu p'wd'rs	160	7,579	Rags	274	19,082	13,863	
Bristm, tns.	881	7,434	968 Sugar, h'uds.				
Cochineal			727 tcs & bbls.	4,531	71,834	82,147	
Cr Tartar			240 Sugar, bxs & b'g	2,947	129,209	115,094	
Gambier			Tea	24,430	382,863	312,183	
Gums, crude	89	5,392	834 Tobacco	813	31,312	4,115	
Gum, Arabic		1,945	74 Waste	10	4,606	2,587	
Indigo	44	1,577	2,55 Wines, &c.				
Madder			1,008 Champ, b'kts	621	48,545	6,418	
Oils, ess.	84	2,025	538 Wines	17,611	134,762	15,294	
Oil, Olive	592	36,280	292 Articles reported by value.				
Opium		341	6,478 Wool, bales.	2,596	33,514	19,336	
Soda, bi-carb	3,520	56,504	15,948 Cigars	\$44,324	\$49,004	\$123,062	
Soda, sal.	1,031	10,343	3,782 Corks	4,639	48,557	34,714	
Soda, ash	533	16,479	10,233 Fancy goods	62,424	1,614,771	546,061	
Flax		5,018	1,245 F'ish	370	571,788	254,642	
Furs		1,545	1,435 Fruits, &c.				
Gunny cloth		7,911	959 Lemons		192,851	27,174	
Hair	38	2,464	1,089 Oranges	8,190	139,478	189,864	
Hemp, bales	7,068	56,036	8,792 Peppermint	489,007	51,314		
Hides, &c.			1,506 Nuts	385,925	2,6,365		
Bristles	32	780	25 Hides, undrsd.	67,321	2,55,578	1,048,182	
Hides, dres'd	185	4,949	1,082 Rice	7,844	164,292	633,736	
India rubber	1	10,730	10,102 Spices, &c.				
Ivory	16	711	75 Cassia		112,796	19,872	
Jewelry, &c.			Ginger	390	27,007	1,401	
Jewelry	18	277	174 Pepper		51,960	967	
Watches	20	442	203 Saltpetre		61,708	41,578	
Linseed	4,733	120,979	8,661 Woods				
Molasses	1,370	40,351	2,619 Fustic		15,000	24,858	
Metals, &c.			Logwood		97,923	49,045	
Cutlery	67	2,193	763 Mahogany		71,406	77,940	

LONDON. April 27th, Baring's Circular reports:

There has been a rather better feeling in our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets this week, but the business transacted has not been large.

COCHINEAL—~~Over~~ 800 bags at auction, principally of Tenerife, only about 150 bags sold at a decline of 1d per lb; prices ranged from 3s 3d@3s 4d for mid silver, and from 3s 4d@4s 6d for old to fine b'ck Tenerife; Honduras silver taken in from 3s 3d@3s 8d for mid to good quality.

SPELTER dull at £23 10s@£23 15s.

CO FE—Sales moderate, and prices fully sustained.

Cocoa in good demand; 335 bags Grenada sold at 6d.

COPPER quiet—Tough Cake £91, best selected £94, Sheathing £96. Y. M. Sheathing 9d. More enquiry for Foreign.

AMERICAN FLOUR 26s@28s per barrel.

HEMP—1,000 bales fair current Manila, from New York, at public sale, were held for £47. 30 bales Lupe were bought in at £60. Of 74 bales Bombay only 24 bales fair quality found buyers fr. £22 5s@£22 15s, being easier rates.

JUTE: demand t'd, and of 5,400 bags at public sale about half found buyers at a further decline of 10s@20 per ton, viz.: from £14 10s@£25 for common to good, with rejections and inferior from £10 15s@£12 10s. Of 3,800 bales cuttings offered 80 bales realized 26 5s, being 6s per ton lower.

LEAD firm—Comm'n Pig £21@£21 10s.

HIDES—At the public sales of East India 87,697 Kips were offered and about two-thirds sold at last rates to 1d per lb decline.

MOLASSES—54 puns good Antigua sold at 15s@16s, and 60 Barbadoes at 15s for old.

INDIGO—The quantity declared for the sale to commence 8th May amounts now to 10,390 chests.

IRON—Welsh quills, Railes and Bars £6 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 79s 6d cash for mixed Nos. from the Clyde.

LINSEED—Import f'r the week 780 qrs from Bombay. The market is dull and lower; ord Calcutta sold at 6s, and bold Patna at 7s; Bombay would not command over 7s 6d. No forward transactions to report. Calcutta, March 4th shipment, offers at 6s without finding buyers, and the nearest price for small shipments of Black Sea is 6s. Import into London since 1st January 95, 650 qrs against 1,4,074 last year.

LINSEED CARRIES—There is no change to notice. New York in barrels £11 5s@£11 10s.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in spirits turpentine are limited to small sales. French 47s@46s 6d; peitr leum 2s 3d; refined spirits 1s 5d.

WHALEFINS—Stock still confined to Davis' Straits, the nearest value of which is £200.

OILS—FISH: Sperm is firmly held for £125, and sales of bright bagged have been made for export at £125; pale seal £52; cod £48. Linseed: Only a limited business at 28s@38s 3d. Rape: a good business at prices in buyers' favor. Olive very firm; business in Mogadore at £51 10s, at which there are buyers; Seville has advanced to £57, as also Malaga, and retail sales have been made of Gallinoul at £53. Palm: no sellers of fine Lagos under 48s@49s 6d; palm nut 40s 6d@41s.

RUM—280 hds Mauritius sold at 1s 4d@1s 4s, and of West India 110 puns Demerara at 1s 6d@1s 6s 6d; 50 hds at 1s 7d, and a few barrels at 1s 8s 6d.

RICE quiet; 3,500 bags Necranzio sold at 10s 9d, and 3,000 bags Bassac at 10s 13d.

SALTPIETRE flat; 2,000 bags Bengal sold at 22s for 8s 10 cent; 22s 6d, 7s 6 cent; 22s 7d, 6 2 cent; and 22s 4 2 cent.

SPICES—Pepper dull; 500 bags Singapore black were bought in from 3s 3d@3s 4d, with 90 bags Singap'le white at 6s 6d. Ginger: 200 bbls Jamaica old from 6s@7s 6d for old to good, being 1s 2s lower; of 600 bags African, only a portion sold from 4s@4s 6d; 403 bags Bengal held for 3s 6d; 400 bags pimento realized 2s 6d@2s 2d for common to good.

SUGAR—The market is rather steadier, but the business transacted has been limited.

TALLOW—The market is steady, and St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot is worth 47s; June, 47s 3d; and 48s 6d October to December.

TEA market very dull; common Congon 1s 10s@1s 13d 3d per lb. The public sales of Asam tea on the 24th inst. comprised 2,716 pkgs, of which 2,240 sold; the inferior qualities went at lower rates.

TIN—Eng'ish dull; blocks 91s, bars 92s, refined 94s. Foreign lower; Straits 78s@79s, Banca 80s 6d cash.

LIVERPOOL. 27th April.

ASHES—A fair business doing in Pots, at 3s 6d@2s 9s 2 cent; and small sales of Pearls at 37s 2 cent. Bark—No business to report. Clover-seed—The sales are 1,500 bags of American at 37s@2s 9s per cwt, chiefly at 37s@2s 9s per cwt. Naval Stores—Rosin in good demand at 6s 6d 2 cent for black American, and 7s 6d@8s 6d per cwt for common to good common; 45 tons fine French sold at 7s 6d@8s 6d per cwt for common to good; 14 tons fine French sold for refined Pennsylvania, and 1s 2d per gallon for spirit. Lard—The transactions have again this week been quite trivial; but prices remain about the same as quoted in our last, and there is still no pressure to sell. Tallow—Our market has been dull, and with an exceedingly moderate demand last week's rates are barely supported. Sales of North and South American have been made at 47s 6d@48s 6d per cwt as in quality. In London the market has been steady, and

prices have advanced about 6d per cwt. P. Y. C. being quoted 47s per cwt on spot, 4s 6d for June, and 48s 6d for last month. Beef—This article continues to be in limited request, and to effect sales a concession of fully 2s 6d per tierce has to be made, more particularly on India mess. We quote new prime mess 11s@12s 6d, and new India mess 12s@12s 6d per tierce. Pork has declined 2s 6d per barrel, and at the reduction is only a slow sale. Bacon—In the almost total absence of business, prices remain nominally unchanged. Cheese—The market is exceedingly dull; small sales of fine have been made at 7s@8s per cwt. Butter—Transactions are limited to sales of inferior qualities, at 6s@7s per cwt.

SINGAPORE, March 21, 1866.—We have by circular of Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co., under this date as follows:

Our last circular was dated 22d February, and we gave quotations on the 7th inst. On the 4th inst. we received the mail of the 26th January, since then no further advices from Europe have come to hand; the now five days overdue, English mail of the 10th ult., and the French mail of the 17th ult. not having arrived yet.

Produce, the prices of the principal staples have further slightly declined; owing to a rather slack demand, whilst at the same time supplies are being brought to town treely.

Imports, particularly cotton goods, have been in fair demand, and transactions to some extent at slightly reduced prices are reported.

Tonnage has been more freely offered during the last fortnight, and rates for coast employment are rather weaker. The freights hence to Europe and America have undergone no change.

Exchange has ruled very steady, and experienced hardly any alteration.

AMERICAN GOODS. Drills and Jeans none in the market. Flour, good qualities in excellent demand and much wanted, American none in the market. Australian, lately new supplies reached the market, but no sales transpired. Bisn' units in some demand at 6 cents per lb. Chairs and clo'ks nothing doing.

The following are the exports of principal articles during 1866:

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN 1866.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black	White	Pearl	Sago	Pearl	Pop.	Pop.	Span.	India	Co.
Gambier										
1866.										
To 15th Feb.	15,949	3,132	6,205	11,008	4,993	320	3,584	1,582	163	1,509
Since to 15th Mar.	20,561	1,743	6,552	2,178	688	618	18	102		
To 15th March.	36,509	3,132	7,948	11,157	11,545	2,498	4,222	2,200	186	1,611
Same time 1865.	23,512	4,125	5,213	8,909	10,684	729	249	2,446	462	2,110
To 15th Feb.	21,495	100	6,496	5,034	2,740	124	180	29	551	
Since to 15th Mar.	5,941	2,875	5,166	7,751	1,013	208	209	47	551	
To 15th March.	27,436	100	9,371	5,166	7,751	1,013	208	47	551	
Same time 1:65.	8,649	2,525	7,220	180						2
To 15th Feb.	9,417	12,712	1,051	8,197	....	360	191	31	2,775	
Since to 15th Mar.	13,376	4,231	905	568	12,738	....	7	1,031		
To 15th March.	22,793	16,943	1,956	568	20,930	....	360	191	38	3,806
Same time 1865.	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	42	....	....

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 11.

The past week the receipts at all the ports have reached about 34,000 bales, the exports about 49,000 bales, and the stocks at latest dates were about 430,000 bales, as may be seen by a comparison of the total receipts, exports, and stocks in our table this week with the totals of last week. As the return we give this week from Florida is ten days later, allowance of course has to be made in that case for the extra days. The figures are as under:

COTTON MOVEMENT SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.

	Total receipts	Total exports	Stocks at					
	since Sept. 1.	since Sept. 1.	since Sept. 1. last d't's					
Reported this week	....	1,824,464	1,328,019				
Reported last week	....	1,758,533	1,278,533				
Increase in statement	....	35,573	49,484				
Rece'd	—	Exported since Sept. 1 to—	Ship'mts					
		since Great	Other to North.					
Ports.	Sept. 1.	Brit'n. France. for'gn.	Total ports. Stock.					
New Orleans, May 4.	624,067	298,050	112,434	18,706	429,180	157,544	156,497	
Mobile, May 4.	387,837	202,259	36,141	1,579	230,370	94,118	49,783	
Charleston, May 4.	86,290	31,740	5,939	406	38,103	40,258	5,736	
Savannah, May 4.	217,815	72,599	1,492	....	74,091	123,349	19,290
Texas, April 28.	155,370	51,061	1,739	1,770	54,570	59,811	12,474	
New York, May 11*.	127,755	87,925	33,692	87,907	443,584	....	160,000
Florida, April 31.	136,755	31,772	....	....	31,773	118,433	6,742
N. Carolina, May 11.	59,401	21	....	....	21	59,401	....
Virginia, May 11.	29,174	....	....	....	....	29,174	....
Other ports, May 11.	....	16,427	....	290	16,717	....	....
Total.	1,824,464	1,075,854	191,447	60,718	1,328,019	707,088	480,161

* By Railroad, Canal and River.

The market the past week has been without animation, and the business limited. The exporters have been doing little or nothing, although favored by higher rates for exchange and lower freights. The spinners have also bought sparingly, and yet prices have had an upward tendency. Holders are declining to offer their stocks. The reduced receipts, and the news by telegraph of further falling off, the reports of the imperfect character of much of the seed planted in the Southwest; and the belief that the stocks of raw cotton in spinners' hands are becoming exhausted, and they will soon be obliged to enter the market more freely, together with the easy position of the money market, have encouraged

them to look for a reaction. Sales for the week foot up 9,500 bales and the market closes firm with a moderate demand at the following quotations:

		Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	b	26	26	27	27
Good Ordinary		28	28	29	30
Low Middling		31	31	32	33
Middling		34	34	35	36
Good Middling		37	37	38	39

The receipts of Cotton at this market for the week ending this evening (Friday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	436	North Carolina	883		
Texas	58	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	623		
Florida	951	Per Railroad	1,038		
Savannah	1,233	Foreign	11		
South Carolina	142				
Total for the week	5,325				
Previously reported	889,839				
Total since July 1	895,164				

The exports of cotton from this port have been as follows:

		Week ending			
		April 18.	April 25.	May 2.	May 9.
To Liverpool	bales	18,586	17,762	10,573	9,599
To other British ports					
To Havre		485	303	3,892	237
To other French ports					
To Bremen		920	683	1,109	88
To Hamburg		1,101	982	704	250
To other German ports			246	25	
To various Continental ports		8	2,396	513	500
Total for the week		21,001	22,277	16,816	10,674
Previously reported		370,965	391,966	414,243	431,059
Total from N. York since July 1, '65		391,966	414,243	431,059	441,733

MOBILE. May 5.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending May 5th were 3,114 bales against 4,684 bales last week, and the shipments were 12,674 bales against 3,835 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 49,782 bales. Exports during the week were 11,151 bales to Liverpool; 1,174 bales to Havre; and 349 bales to Barcelona; there were no shipments to northern ports. The following are the weekly receipts for a series of weeks:

Jan. 26	15,459	March 2	12,034	April 6	6,841
Feb. 2	14,659	" 9	11,175	" 13	5,159
" 9	8,685	" 16	5,585	" 20	5,393
" 16	9,791	" 23	8,503	" 27	4,664
" 23	9,299	" 30	7,270	May 4	3,114

The market closed on the 5th inst. quiet with Middling at 31c@32c. Exchange sterling 184 for A 1 bills; sight on New York from $\frac{1}{2}$ premium @ par, freights to Liverpool 4d, coastwise 4c@1c. The statement for the last four weeks is as follows:

Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
—April 14—	—April 21—	—April 28—	—May 5—
Stock Sept. 1, '65	24,290	24,290	24,290
Rec. this week	5,159	5,393	4,644
Rec. previously	369,445-374,604	374,646-380,039	380,039-384,723
			384,723-387,587
	398,594	404,329	409,018
Exp. this week	16,268	10,024	8,883
Exp. previously	310,163	333,431	342,455
Burned and lost	3,381-335,812	3,381-345,833	3,381-349,671
On hand & ship-board not cl'd.	58,493	59,842	49,782

NEW ORLEANS. May 5.—The mail returns for the week ending May 5 show the receipts to be 10,888 bales, against 10,303 bales last week. The shipments for the last three days had been only 36 bales, but for the week they reached 8,862 bales, as follows: To Liverpool, 4,448 bales; to Havre, 3,555 bales; to Spain, 604 bales, and to New York 255 bales. Below are the receipts for a series of weeks:

Week ending Jan. 19—bales.	16,427	Week ending Mar. 17—bales.	17,002
" 26	21,080	" 24	11,680
" Feb. 2	21,362	" 31	15,257
" 9	21,673	April 7	18,138
" 16	19,592	" 14	12,849
" 24	15,468	" 21	10,801
" Mar 3	12,492	" 28	10,303
" 10	16,473	May 5	10,882

The stock on hand was 156,497 bales. Freight to Liverpool 9-16d, to New York 4c. Exchange on London 184@184. Sight on New York 4c@1c. Middling closed at 34@35c.

SAVANNAH. May 4.—The statement for this week shows receipts of 6,228 bales, against 6,081 bales last week, and the shipment of 9,386 bales, against 13,711 bales last week. Market has been unsettled, and prices were nominal. Freights to Liverpool are $\frac{1}{2}$ d@1d, and to domestic ports $\frac{1}{2}$ c by steamers. Below is the usual weekly statement:

Week end'g	Week end'g	Week end'g	Week end'g
—April 12—	—April 20—	—April 27—	—May 4—
Stock Sept. 1...	281	3,724	281
Rec'd. this week	31	4,069	93
Received prev...	7,651	180,434	7,682
			184,503
Total receipts	7,968	183,227	8,056
Exp. this week	60	4,208	5
			8,535
Exported prev...	7,120	168,206	7,180
			172,414
Total exports	7,180	172,414	7,185
Stock on hand...	971	20,699	444
			9,114
			583
18,707			

It will be seen that the Savannah statements for the different weeks do not agree. For instance, the total receipts of Uplands last week we gave at 199,638 bales; now, with the addition of only 6,228 bales, they are reported at 212,938 bales. The weekly statement at Savannah is made up at several offices, no two of which agree; but we believe the total we give for the week is the correct one.

CHARLESTON. May 4.—The receipts for this week amount to 2,301 bales against 3,263 bales last week, and the shipments 2,370 bales against 3,781 bales last week. Of these shipments the past week, 979 bales went to Havre and 727 bales to New York. Freights to

Liverpool are firm at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9-16d for Upland and 1d. for Sea Island. To New York by steamer 1c, and by sail 4c@4c. Exchange on New York, sight, $\frac{1}{2}$ discount to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium. Sales of cotton for the week about 800 bales. The market closed with prices unsettled and nominal. The following is the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	April 29	April 27	May 4
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865...	4,205	73,494	4,856
Receipts for the week...	61	2,871	269
Total	4,718	77,975	4,987
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week...	4,175	70,253	4,202
Exports for the week...	27	1,889	230
Total exports...	4,202	72,142	4,422
Stock...	516	5,833	565

GALVESTON. April 28.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts had been only 1,197 bales, against 3,277 last week, and the shipments were 915 bales, against 618 last week. The following were the shipments for the week ending April 23: To Liverpool, 698 bales; to New York, 147 bales, and to New Orleans, 70 bales. The following are the receipts at Galveston for a series of weeks:

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Jan. 19...	8,234	Feb. 23...	2,791
" 26	6,632	Mar. 3...	2,721
Feb. 2...	4,568	10...	2,597
" 9	4,136	17...	1,924
" 16	4,337	24...	1,252

The last week's statement compared with the two previous weeks is as under:

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	April 14—	April 21—	April 28—
Stock on hand Sept. 1...	18,867	18,661	18,661
Received this week...	2,626	3,464	3,277
Received previously...	129,252	102,059	101,878
Received at other ports...	18,715	24,562	18,824

The last week's statement compared with the two previous weeks is as under:

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Feb. 21—	Mar. 17—	Apr. 2—
Rec'd. from May 1, to Sept. 1...	12,050	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1, 1865, to date...	97,928	101,823	106,567
Total bales received to date...	110,978	114,473	119,207
Total exported to date...	86,724	102,351	111,021
Stock bales...	23,654	12,222	8,186

Notwithstanding these large receipts the shipments continue so large as to have reduced the stock on hand to 6,742 bales. Shipments the past week have amounted to 4,862 bales. Freights to Liverpool 4d, sail and to New York $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c by steam. The following is the latest statement compared with previous returns:

	Mar. 5.	Mar. 17.	Apr. 2.	Apr. 11.	April 21.
Rec'd. from May 1, to Sept. 1...	12,050	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1, 1865, to date...	97,928	101,823	106,567	103,205	112,688
Total bales received to date...	110,978	114,473	119,207	120,855	125,388
Total exported to date...	86,724	102,351	111,021	113,734	118,566
Stock bales...	23,654	12,222	8,186	7,121	6,742

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, under date April 23 writes as follows on the subject of cotton:

LIVERPOOL. April 28.—The cotton trade here during the week has been subjected to numerous fluctuations. In the early part of the week the market was very active, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb, higher than on Saturday last. There has been a decided increase in the quantity taken on speculation, but the sales for export and to the trade have also been very large. The aggregate sales amount to 95,530 bales, consisting of 10,370 bales on speculation; 24,470 for export, and 60,710 bales to the trade. American qualities show an advance to-day from last week of $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d; Egyptian, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d; Brazil, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d; Smyrna, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; East India, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. The quotations are now as under:

	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ordinary and middling.	36	44	58	72
Stained...	20	22	23	24
Upland...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	18
Mobile...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	18
New Orleans...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
Texas...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16

The following are the comparative prices of Middling Cotton at Liverpool at this date for a series of years:

	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.
Upland...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile...	21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orleans...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ </td

The estimated stocks at this date for a series of years are as under:

Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.
1864	370,760	1860	1,026,860	1857	545,420
1863	369,580	1859	421,210	1856	549,200
1862	366,920	1858	493,450	1855	530,490
1861	930,710				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL JAN. 1 TO APRIL 26.

	Imports.	Exports.
American	90,323	570,998
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	322,636	538,437
East Indian	229,337	438,381
Total	642,301	1,367,166

LONDON, April 28.—The particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks of East Indian cotton are as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
bales.	90,323	570,998	4,963
bales.	322,636	538,437	86,332
bales.	229,337	438,381	73,369
Stock	90,695	115,709	64,610

BOMBAY, April 21.—Our latest advices from Bombay, by telegraph, are to April 21. At that date, intelligence had been received of the heavy fall in the value of cotton at Liverpool, and the cotton trade was therefore in a greatly depressed state, at lower prices. The very latest intelligence reports the probability of a commercial panic. Dholleral was quoted at about 13d per lb., cost and freight, but prices were, in fact, almost nominal. The latest authentic statement of exports is as follows:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 23.
To Great Britain
Continent
Total

At Alexandria, the trade from the same cause is very dull, and on the 21st inst., contracts for this month had been entered into at 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb., for fair quality.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.—The Cotton trade is very dull and prices are nominal. Fair open ginned 2d. per lb.

SHIPMENTS.

	Gt. Britain	Continent	Total
bales.	bales.	bales.	
From 10th to 16th April	3,210	792	4,003
Previously from 1st November, 1865	116,099	23,677	109,656
Total 1st November, 1865, to 16th April, 1866	119,329	24,420	143,659
Same period last season	168,869	33,331	202,100

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, May 4, 1866, P. M.

The market for flour and wheat the past week has been under strong speculative excitement, with a large advance.

Flour has continued to arrive sparingly. On two days only have the receipts approximated the daily wants of the market, and the advance on good useful flours has been an average of \$1 per bbl. The highest was reached on Thursday morning, when good fair extra State sold at \$9 50@\$10 per bbl. The stock is estimated at very reduced figures not to exceed say 125,000 bbls.

Wheat advanced on Thursday to \$2 20 for Amber Club, but the market collapsed toward the close, and there was a semi-panic among holders. This morning, however, there was a partial restoration of confidence among holders, although prices were lower than the extreme prices of yesterday. Within the past few days there have been liberal arrivals of wheat at Buffalo, but the shipments thence to this market have not yet begun, the wants of millers in that quarter being very great. A very little wheat has been cleared at Oswego for this market

Corn having declined to export figures, has been quite active. Rye has been in active demand, and prices have advanced 5@10c per bush. It is taken in place of inferior wheats.

Oats continue in light supply, and with reduced stocks, holders have been able to effect a slight advance in prices.

The whole tone of our market for breadstuffs is based on deficient supplies of flour and wheat. If the West cannot furnish until harvest, more than enough to meet our daily needs for consumption, there will be no difficulty in sustaining present prices; but a slight excess in supplies, with a prospect of a fair average crop, would compel receivers to prevent accumulation, by yielding in price. The "regular trade" in flour at New York, independent of such exceptional export as occasionally takes place to Great Britain, is very large—probably ten thousand barrels per business day. So that there is room for a considerable increase of supplies without much affecting prices.

At to-day's market flour was steady for regular brands, but otherwise 10@25c lower. Wheat was nominally 5@10c lower. Corn and oats were tending upwards.

The following were the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western	Wheat, Chicago Spring
Western \$7 800 8 40	per bushel 1 75@ 2 10
Extra State 8 75@ 10 00	1 90@ 2 15
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 9 70@ 10 15	2 10@ 2 50
Extra Western common to good. 9 00@ 12 50	2 60@ 2 75
Double Extra Western and St. Louis. 12 75@ 17 00	2 35@ 3 00
Southern uppers. 10 75@ 11 70	76@ 85
Southern, fancy and ex. 11 75@ 17 00	86@ 1 20
Canada, common to choice extra. 9 25@ 13 50	49@ 61
Rye Flour, fine and super-fine. 6 25@ 7 25	56@ 65
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywines. 8 90@ 4 25	1 50@ 3 40

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	RECEIPTS.
	1866.
Flour, bbls.	32,110
Corn meal, bbls.	4,940
Wheat, bush.	300
Corn, bush.	32,470
Rye, bush.	13,990
Barley, &c., bush.	2,500
Oats, bush.	5,025

	1865.
For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	554,600
Corn, bush.	129,690
Wheat, bush.	2,980
Corn, bush.	47,325
Rye, bush.	33,165
Oats, bush.	661,590

	1865.
For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	31,030
Corn, bush.	1,455
Wheat, bush.	90,705
Corn, bush.	640
Rye, bush.	143,990

	FOREIGN EXPORTS.
	1866.
Flour, bbls.	9,660
Corn meal, bbls.	2,665
Wheat, bush.	100,395
Corn, bush.	32,160
Rye, bush.	181,590
Oats, bush.	621,820

	1865.
For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	31,030
Corn, bush.	1,455
Wheat, bush.	90,705
Corn, bush.	640
Rye, bush.	143,990

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending May 5th, and from January 1st, to date, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Since S' time
Flour, bbls.	41,669	1865.
Wheat, bush.	102,914	45,091
Corn.	806,030	1,488,798
Oats.	294,337	3,639,311
Rye.	30,105	195,283
Barley.	13,140	82,792

The following table shows the quantity of Flour and Grain in store in this city on May 5th, compared with the same day last year:

	FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.
	1866.
Flour, bbls.	33,341
Wheat, bush.	789,054
Corn, bush.	1,518,193
Oats, bush.	893,925

	1865.
66,250 Rye, bush.	157,557
1,129,641 Barley, bush.	184,225
634,716	129,702
Total, bush.	3,709,659

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Week end S' time	Since Jan. 1.	Since S' time
May 5.	1865.	1865.
Flour, bbls.	7,093	85,591
Wheat, bush.	188,885	1,645,874
Oats, bush.	41,330	223,394
Corn, bush.	10,159	109,361
Barley, bush.	7,644	89,844
Rye, bush.	6,562	37,436

Receipts of Flour and Grain from the three last crops, commencing with the 1st of Sept., compare as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
bbls.	397,306	8,907,874	564,084	208,031	175,651	126,50
1864-5.	130,725	2,805,422	557,157	201,606	170,129	98,40
1863-4.	292,457	9,406,446	694,228	258,506	195,305	131,078

Receipts of Flour and Grain from the three last crops, commencing with the 1st of Sept., compare as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
bush.	7,083	191,885	10,084	41,390	7,144	6,562
1864.	14,707	31,578	113,694	7,315	500	1,440
1863.	13,976	5,802	88,697	2,731	88	633
Total.	80,871	341,885	97,195	261,679	20,879	18,107

	Previous week.	Cor. week 1865.
	57,542	363,467

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending May 5:

	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.
bush.	7,083	191,885	10,084	41,390	7,144	6,562
1864.	14,707	31,578	113,694	7,315	500	1,440
1863.	13,976	5,802	88,697	2,731	88	633
Total at these points.	80,871	341,885	97,195	261,679	20,879	18,107

* Including flour reduced to wheat.

We estimate that Winona, Rochester and Lake City, and other points will add 1,300,000 bushels in store awaiting shipment at point of deportation on the rivers or railroads. The quantity yet held back by farmers is not stated.

LIVERPOOL, 28th April.—The weather has been very fine and dry, enabling farmers to complete the Spring sowing under favorable circumstances, and their deliveries of wheat to the country markets have consequently been on an increased scale. The young wheat plant is generally well reported of. The imports of wheat and flour have been moderate; but with freer supplies of English wheat at the country markets, and the more peaceful aspect of continental politics, the trade has shown less firmness than last week. The supply of Indian corn has been liberal. At Tuesday's market, though there was a fair attendance of buyers, the trade in wheat and flour was slow at previous prices. There was a fair consumption demand for Indian corn at 29s per qr for mixed. At to-day's market the business in wheat and flour was of the most retail character at Tuesday's prices. Indian corn was also quiet at 29s per qr for mixed.

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Flour, extra State..</		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 11, 1866.

There is little change to notice in the condition and tendency of the Dry Goods market, with an abundant supply of almost all kinds of domestic goods, and a very light demand from the country, prices continue to decline. The attempts to stimulate the demand, by offering goods at low figures, has thus far only anticipated the continued further depression, without resulting in the disposal of any great quantities of goods. Many of the spinners are now in the market to replace their nearly exhausted stock of cotton, which gives some firmness to the cotton market, and also leads to the general belief that goods will not go much lower. The demand for export is very small as yet, notwithstanding goods are low.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have given way to a further decline in prices, but hardly so marked as last week. Up to Thursday the price was quite steady at the rates indicated at the close of last week, and some goods were disposed of by both agents and jobbers. On Thursday the market became dull and inactive, and quotations are more or less nominal. Standards are quoted at 21, this is the price for Nashua X X, Indian Head A, Amory, Lawrence C and Appleton A, Indian Head B 30 inch 17, do E 48 inch 35, Nashua extra A 36 inch 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, do fine C 40 inch 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do fine D 36 inch 21, Wachusetts 20, G Washington heavy 36 inch 19, Griswold 34-10, Warren 36 inch 17, Atlantic heavy A 37 in. 21, do P A 37 in. 21, do P H 37 inch 21, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 19, do do A G 17, do fine sheet A L 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 21, do do P L 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 21, do shirt P E 33 inch 20.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are still declining, and the large supply renders it probable that the price may be still lower. Some leading makes are held quite steadily, but other qualities are nominal. New York Mills are now held at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutter 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Lonsdale 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Canoe 27 inch 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Grafton 34-13, do 7-8-14, Methun 34-12, Aquidnecks 4-4-19, do 7-8-18, White Rock 36 inch 35, Waltham L 72 inch 70, do X 38 inch 42, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 95, do N 90 inch 106.

DRILLS are in light demand for standard makes for export, while other grades are inactive, Globe Steam Mills 19, Park do 18, Pepperell and Indian each 25, Boot 26, Star Standard 24.

CORSET JEANS are less active and prices are nominal. Indian Orchard are quoted at 16, Androscoggin and Bates 16, Newmarket 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Naumkeag 21 and Sattree 27.

STRIPES and CHECKS are inactive and no fixed price can be made. Connecticut Stripes are quoted at 20 for 3-3, and 21 for 6-3, Albany 3-3 15, do 6-3 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Louisiana Plaids 25, Ringold Fast Plaids 20, Simpsons Chambrays 25.

TICKS are steady for heavy goods, but inactive. Amoskeag A C A 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, A 50, B 45, C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 45, 82 inch 55, Everett 35, Pacific A 30, do B 40, Windsor 7-8 20, Sacondale 14, Passaic 20, Concord 21, Arkwright 7-8 30, 44 36.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are quiet and again lower, except for leading makes. Amoskeag 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 55, Albany 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are still declining, with but little business in this market. The price is nominally 10@11c for 64x64.

PRINTS have met with less real decline and prices are more steady, although quotations are more or less nominal. Garners 19, Amoskeag pink 18, do purple 17, do shirting 15, do dark 15, do light 15, do mourning 15, Swiss Ruby 14, Lowell dark 14, do light 14, Wamsutter 14, Dusters 14, Columbia full madders 14, Concord madders 15, do purples 15, Glen, Cove full madders 12, Wauregan fancies 16, do rubies 17, do pinks 17, do purples 17, Merrimac W 20, D 19, Arnolds 15, American 17, National (Spragues) 16, do madders, green, blue and white and blue and orange 17, canary 17, solid colors 18, mourning 18.

GINGHAM are in less abundant supply, and prices are steadier. Lancaster 25 and Glasgow 23.

LAWNS are in good request for the firm makes, while lower grades are nominal. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors, 28 nett, do 1,400 quality 25, do 1,600 do 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Pacific Co.'s fancy 26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

JACQUETTES are quiet and unchanged. White Rock 21 for high colors, and 19 for plain.

SILESIAS are in moderate demand, and there is little change in prices. Indian Orchard 21, Lonsdale 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Social 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CAMBRIES are dull and prices entirely nominal, especially for poorer makes. Manville 14 for black, 16 for plain, and 18 for pink. Clinton 18.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are quite steady. Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton 23, all wool 40, Challies 26.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are less in demand, and quotations are more or less nominal, excepting for a few choice styles. Pontoosuc Spring colors \$40 per doz, Gilberts, black and white, \$36, do four X fancy \$39, and Park Mills high colors \$32 50.

Clorors are in more demand, especially for finer qualities, while poorer grades are dull and sales are pressed. Cotton warps sell at \$1.95 for No 1, \$1.85 for No 2, and \$1.75 for No 3; 8-4 Conshohocken do \$2.25 @ \$3.75; 8-4 all wool black doekins \$3.25 @ \$3.75; Leicester ladies' cloths \$1.65.

CASSIMERES are in some request for fancy styles at full prices, while other makes are sold at nominal figures. Millville 4 fancy cassimeres \$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2, silk mixed do \$1 50, Evans, Seagrave & Co's 4 fancy \$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2, F. M. Ballou & Co's do \$1 25 @ \$2, S. & H. Sayles, do \$1 25 @ \$1 50, Babcock & Moss, \$1 50 @ \$2, Campbell & Co's do \$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2, Mechanicsville Co's do \$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Farmer's A Union cassimeres 47 cents, Carolina mills fancy do \$1 00 @ \$1 25, tan mixture \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$2, Peacedale fancy do \$1 25, do black and white check 85c, American mills fancy \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4, and \$3 50 @ \$4 for 6-4, East Windsor, Woollen Co's 4 \$1 25 @ \$1 75, Granville mills 4 fancy \$1 25.

CARPETS are without change in price while the demand is fair. Lowell Co's Ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra super, and \$2 15 for three-ply, Hartford Co's \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply, Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr. \$2 55 for 4 fr. and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

LINEN is in steady request at 12@16 for Huckabuck, 21 for bleached and 20 for unbleached.

FOREIGN GOODS are inactive. The stock is large, with a few exceptions of leading styles of dress goods, and prices are nominal. Fine cloths and fancy cassimeres are in request. The auction sales have been well supplied but prices unsatisfactory.

In reference to the state of trade at Manchester, our own correspondent in London writes as follows:

Trade in cotton yarn and cotton goods has been affected by the fluctuations in cotton at Liverpool, and by the news from the continent respecting Austria and Prussia. German buyers are giving out very few orders, and the market closes with considerable quietness. In the early part of the week there was decided an improved feeling, and yarns commanded more money, but the market closes at about the prices of last week.

At very low prices, and below those which the majority of sellers would accept, there is a fair inquiry for various descriptions of cloth, but the business resulting has been very moderate in extent. The aspect of the cotton market encourages buyers to hold aloof in the expectation of shortly doing better, but manufacturers, on the other hand, strengthened by the sales made in the early part of the week, show little pressure, and although easier to deal with, they display comparative steadiness. For shirtings, jacquets, and other fabrics suitable for the East, there is a moderate inquiry, but from the causes indicated above, only a very moderate amount of business has resulted. The same holds true as regards the heavier classes of goods, and to a still greater extent sellers in general complain of the limited amount of their sales, and the low prices they have been compelled to accept. Some of the leading prices are as follows:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	6 to 13	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second quality	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Best quality	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	16 to 24 30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Common quality	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second quality	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Best quality	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ YARDS.

Reeds	45 INCHES	50 INCHES
1 lb. oz.	64	66
1 lb. oz.	72	64
Weights	8 4	9 0
	10 6	10 8
	8 12	10 4
	11 0	11 8
Prices	15s. 9d.	17s. 3d.
	20s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
	17s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
	22s. 0d.	24s. 0d.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 10, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1866.

	1864	1865
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	896 \$245,936	813 \$243,174
do cotton...	294 115,680	243 58,549
do silk...	328 289,568	331 257,516
do flax...	729 161,083	267 57,347
Miscellaneous dry goods...	156 68,510	144 42,918
Total	2213 \$880,827	1800 \$659,797
		2981 \$1,192,943

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864	1865
Manufactures of wool...	1149 \$412,037	1007 \$412,450
do cotton...	243 74,665	718 214,866
do silk...	129 139,604	202 204,114
do flax...	930 201,803	131 379,181
Miscellaneous dry goods...	845 89,967	2392 50,030
Total	2796 \$918,076	5530 \$1,260,631
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2213 \$880,827	1800 \$659,797
		2981 \$1,192,943

Total th'wn upon mak't

509	\$1,798,903	6330	\$1,920,428	5121	\$1,467,338
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ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864	1865
Manufactures of wool...	809 \$212,472	98 \$40,961
do cotton...	368 104,969	9 2,340
do silk...	151 168,357	17 14,684
do flax...	934 197,154	80 14,215
Miscellaneous dry goods...	385 10,685	17 5,242
Total	2677 \$793,617	216 \$76,842
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2213 \$880,827	1800 \$659,797
		2981 \$1,192,943

Total entered at the port. 4890 \$1,674,444 2016 \$736,639 4923 \$1,508,753

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending May 10, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.
Woolens...	232 \$194,394	Worsted...	210 110,738
Cloths...	36 21,780	Hose...	29 15,148
Prints...	5 4,337	Carpets...	1 1,051
Gingham...	30 10,336	Delaines...	9 8,123
Muslins...	7 2,146	Lastings...	13 5,293
Total...	809 \$89,755	11,441	809 \$86,511

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks...	50 \$69,198	Laces...	23 16,233	Raw...	8 9,066
Satin...	4 2,683	Gloves...	3 1,338	Sewing...	4 4,438
Crapes...	1 227	Cravats...	1 201	Braids & bds...	14 11,924
Plushes...	5 5,576	Vestings...	1 1,051	Silk & worst...	12 10,254
Velvets...	4 3,529	Hose...	1 180	Silk & cotton...	10,517
Ribbons...	50 43,264	Total...			194 \$189,071

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen...	770 \$304,274	Laces...	10 6,534	Thread...	79 21,784
Linen & cot. 12	3,903	Hdks...	30 20,191	Hemp yarn...	25 8,789
Total...					926 \$360,476

[May 12, 1866.]

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public stores or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad. val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad. val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.

Pot, 1st sort..... \$100 lb 6 87 1/2 7 00
Pearl, 1st sort..... .. 0

Anchors—Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Of 200 lb and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. 10

Beeswax—Duty, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val. American yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 38 0 40

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Rio Grande shin..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 30 00 0

Bread—Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val. Pilot..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. 0 44
Navy..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. 0 55
Crackers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. 0 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. American, gray and white..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 70 0 2 50

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. The receipts of butter are still quite liberal, while the demand is for local consumption only.

Butter—N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine..... 43 0 44
do do fair to good..... 33 0 43
do do firkins, strictly fine..... 43 0 44
do do firkins, finer kinds, yellow..... 43 0 43
West. Re erve, good to fine, yel. do com. to medium..... 33 0 33
Southern Ohio..... 0 0 0
Canada, uniform and fine..... 33 0 33
do ordinary, mixed..... 30 0 30
Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to yel. 30 0 30
do do com. to med. 29 0 29

Cheese—Factory made dairies..... 19 0 21
Farm dairies..... 18 0 21
do do common..... 17 0 19
English dairy..... 16 0 20
Vermont dairy..... 16 0 20

Candles—Duty, tallow, 24; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Sperm..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. 0 50
do, patent..... 40 0 50

Refined sperm, city..... 30 0 31

Stearic..... 21 0 22

Adamantine.....

Cement—Rosendale..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl .. 0 1 75

Chains—Duty, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. One inch and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 8 0 8 0

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 38 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 28 bushels of 80 lb to the bushel.

Liverpool Orref. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 2,240 lb

Liverpool House Channel..... 13 00 0 10 00

Anthracite..... 8 50 0 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Caracas (gold), (in bond). $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 21 0 26

Maracaibo (gold). do .. 0 0 0

Guayaquil (gold). do .. 13 0 0

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in America on equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side of the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all other 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. valorem in addition.

Coffee has been steady for the better qualities but only moderately active; poor grades are dull and lower.

Eto, prime, duty paid..... gold 20 0 20 0

do good..... gold 19 0 19 44

do fair..... gold 17 0 18 0

do ordinary..... gold 15 0 14 44

do fair to good average..... gold 17 0 19 0

Java, mats and bags..... gold 13 0 20 0

Native Ceylon.....	21 0 23	Gum, Myrrh, Turkey.....	50 0 60
Maracaibo.....	19 0 22	Gum Senegal..... (gold)	30 0 34
Laguaya.....	18 0 20 4	Gum Tragacanth, Sorts.....	35 0 40
St. Domingo.....	17 0 17 7	Gum Tragacanth, white flakey.....	35 0 1 00
Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 24; old copper, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; manufactured, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets, 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. All cash.		Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold)	8 50 3 62 4
There is only a light business, but holders ask full prices.		Iodine, Resublimed.....	5 50
Sheathing, new..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0 40	Jalap.....	2 20 2 25
Sheathing, &c., old.....	23 0 23 8	Lac Dye.....	4 0 5
Sheathing, yellow.....	0 34	Licorice Paste, Sicily.....	23 0 34
Bolts.....	0 44	Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid.....	35 0 38
Braziers.....	0 43	Licorice Paste, Greek.....	36 0 ..
Baltimore.....	28 0	Madder, Dutch..... (gold)	8 0 8 1
Detroit.....	29 0 29 4	Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do	7 0 7 0
Portage Lake.....	28 0 0	Manna, large flake.....	1 75 1 70
Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 24 other untarred, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Nutmegs Blue, Aleppo.....	46 0 50
Manila.....	20 0 21	Oil Anise.....	4 00 4 50
Tarred Russia.....	0 0	Oil Cassia.....	4 75 5 00
Tarred American.....	0 19	Oil Bergamot.....	6 95 6 50
Bolt Rope, Russia.....	0 28	Oil Lemon..... (gold)	5 85 2 90
Corks—Duty, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.		Oil Peppermint, pure.....	4 00 4 00
Regular, quarts..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	55 0 70	Opium, Turkey..... (gold)	6 10 6 75
Short Tapers.....	0 0	Oxalic Acid.....	40 0 42
Mineral.....	45 0 50	Phosphorus.....	.. ..
Mineral.....	12 0 40	Prussiate Potash.....	40 0 ..
Cotton—See special report.		Quicksilver.....	50 0 ..
Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Algas, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Alum, 60 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Argols, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Arsenic and Asafoetida, 20 cents ad. val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 14; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Refined Camphor, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 14; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Refined Camphor, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Oil Peppermint, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Quicksilver, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Sal. Eritrea, 14 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sal. Soda, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sulph. Quinine, Am. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sulph. Morphine, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sal. Ammoniac, 20; blue Vitriol, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)			
Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.		Dye Woods—Duty free.	
Acid, Citric..... (gold)	.. 0 62 1/2	Camwood..... (gold)	.. 0 ton 210 00
Alcohol..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	0 4 44	Fustie, Cuba.....	30 00 35 10
Aloes, Cape..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	25 0 26	Fustie, Tampico.....	.. ..
Aloes, Socotra.....	85 0 ..	Fustie, Savanah..... (gold)	19 00 ..
Alum.....	4 0 ..	Logwood, Campenchy..... (gold)	20 00 ..
Anatto, fair to prime.....	55 0 70	Logwood, Hond.....	26 00 27 00
Antimony, Regulus of.....	12 0 12 4	Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold)	24 00 25 00
Argols, Crude.....	24 0 ..	Logwood, St. Domingo.....	2 00 21 00
Argols, Refined..... (gold)	24 0 29	Limewood.....	120 00 ..
Arsenic, Powdered.....	3 0 ..	Barwood..... (gold)	80 00 85 00
Assafetida.....	25 0 35	Sapan Wood, Manila.....	.. ..
Balsam Capivi.....	55 0 90	Feathers—Duty: 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.	
Balsam Tolu..... (gold)	55 0 90	Prime Western..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	35 0 ..
Bark, Calisaya.....	.. ..	do Tennessee.....	.. ..
Berries, Persian.....	40 0 50	Fish—Duty: Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$2; other pickled, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pugs than barrels, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle.....	.. ..	The Fish market is more active and firm for Dry C. d. Mackerel are scarce and advancing.	
Bi Chromate Potash.....	.. ..	Dry Cod.....	4 50 6 00
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leone, bags..... (gold)	28 0 32	Dry Scale.....	.. ..
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar.....	.. ..	Prickled Scale.....	.. 4 25
Bleaching Powder..... (gold)	5 0 6	Pickled Cod.....	7 00 7 50
Borax, B. Refined.....	2 1/2 30 4	Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore.....	.. ..
Brimstone, Crude.....	50 00 55 00	Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax.....	.. ..
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	5 0 5	Mackerel, No. 2, Bay.....	.. ..
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur.....	.. ..	Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore.....	.. ..
Camphor, Crude, (in bond). (gold)	1 17 0 1 20	Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax.....	.. ..
Cantharides.....	.. ..	Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large.....	.. ..
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk.....	12 0 19 4	Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax.....	.. ..
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	3 0 3 50	Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. small.....	.. ..
Castor Oil, Cases..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	2 65 2 70	Salmon, Pickled, No. 1.....	.. ..
Chamomile Flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	50 0 60	Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ ht. bbl.	.. ..
Chlorate Potash..... (gold)	86 0 364	Shad, Connecticut, No. 2, ..	.. ..
Cobalt, Crystals, in kgs. 112 lbs..... (gold)	.. ..	Herring, Scaled.....	6 1 6 ..
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold)	.. ..	Herring, No. 1, ..	5 2 0 ..
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold)	80 0 85	Herring, pickled.....	5 00 7 00
Copperas, American.....	.. ..	Flax—Duty: \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold)	30 0 32	Jersey.....	17 0 23
Cuban Pepper—African, Sierra Leone, bags..... (gold)	12 0 14	Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currents, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 14; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad. val.	
Cuttlefish Bone.....	.. ..	There is no particular change in the market. The demand is still light.	
Extract Logwood.....	11 0 12	Raisins, Seedless..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cask	8 45 8 ..
Flowers, Benzoin..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60 0 80	do Layer..... $\frac{1}{2}$ box	8 70 ..
Flowers, Arnica.....	.. ..	do Bunch.....	13 00 ..
Folia, Buchu.....	55 0 75	Currants, Leghorn.....	99 0 99 0
Folia, Gedda.....	64 0 74	Orion, Turkish.....	13 00 14 50
Gamboge.....	.. ..	Almonds, Langoste.....	18 0 15
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in ools....	.. ..	do Provence.....	19 0 8 1
Ginseng, Southern and Western.....	80 0 100	do Sicily, Soft Shell.....	24 0 20
Gum Arabic, Pickled..... (gold)	5 0 5	do Shelled.....	25 0 27
Gum Benzoin..... (gold)	42 0 44	Sardines.....	44 0 47
Gum Copal Cow.....	.. ..	do ..	50 0 57
Gum Dammar.....	81 0 85	do ..	50 0 52
Gum Myrrh, East India.....	27 0 38	do ..	34 0 36
Java, mats and bags..... gold	13 0 20 0	do ..	18 0 19 0

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Figs, Smyrna.....	18	22	Western.....	cash.
Brazil Nuts.....	8	9	Dry Salted Hides—			
Filberts, Sicily.....	12	13	Maracaibo.....	¶ D gold.	9	10
Walnuts, French.....	12	14	Maranham.....	do	10	11
DRINED FRUIT—			Pernambuco.....	do	10	11
N. State Apples.....	16	17	Tampico and Metamoras.....	do	10	11
Blackberries.....	30	33	Bahia.....	do	10	11
Black Raspberries.....	..	45	Chili.....	do	11	12
Pared Peaches.....	28	30	Wet Salted Hides—			
Unpealed do.....	12	13	Buenos Ayres.....	¶ D gold.	8	84
Cherries, pitted, new.....	..	50	Rio Grande.....	do	84	84
Furs—Duty, 10 ¶ cent.			California.....	..	..	..
Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency			Western.....	do	..	..
prices.			Country slier trim, & cured, do	..	..	..
North. and East. Western.			City.....	do	..	..
Beaver, Dark.....	1 10	12 00	Upper Leather Stock—			
do Pale.....	1 25	1 50	B. A. & Ego Gr. Kip ..	¶ P. cash.	20	23
Bear, Black.....	5 00	15 00	Sierra Leone.....	do	24	25
do brown.....	5 00	15 00	Gambia and Bissau.....	do	14	16
Badger.....	4 00	8 00	East India Stock—			
Cat, Wild.....	90	1 50	Calcutta, city slier.....	¶ D cash.	19	21
do House.....	10	20	do dead green.....	do	14	16
Fisher.....	5 00	10 00	do black, dry.....	do	..	..
Fox, Silver.....	10 00	15 00	do buffalo.....	gold.	9	..
do Cross.....	3 00	10 00	Honey—Duty, 20 cents ¶ gallon.			
do Rad.....	1 00	2 25	Cuba. (duty paid). (gold). ¶ gall.	85	86	
do Grey.....	60	1 25	Hops—Duty: 5 cents ¶ D.			
Lynx.....	1 25	3 50	Crop of 1865.....	¶ D	25	65
Marten, Dark.....	5 50	10 50	do of 1864.....	¶ D	20	45
do pale.....	1 50	3 00	Horns—Duty, 10 ¶ cent ad val.			
Mink, dark.....	3 00	6 00	Ox, Rio Grande.....	¶ C	18 00	..
Musk rat.....	10	35	Ox, Buenos Ayres.....	18 00	¶ 15 00	
Otter.....	5 00	8 00	India Rubber—Duty, 10 ¶ cent ad val.			
Opossum.....	20	80	Para, Fine.....	¶ D	724	75
Raccoon.....	70	1 00	Para, Medium.....	..	65	70
Skunk, Black.....	75	1 00	Para, Coarse.....	..	55	60
do Striped.....	40	50	East India.....	..	..	..
do White.....	10	12	Carthagea, etc.....	..	..	..
Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate			Guayaquil.....	..	..	..
not over 10x15 inches, 24 cents ¶ square foot; larger			Indigo—Duty FREE.			
and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents ¶ square foot;			Bengal.....	¶ D	1 20	¶ 2 00
larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents ¶ square			Oude.....	..	95	1 25
foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20			Kurpah.....	..	nominal.	
cents ¶ square foot; all above that, 40 cents ¶ square			Madras.....	..	70	1 25
foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common			Manila.....	..	85	1 35
Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 14; over			Guatemala's.....	(gold)	85	1 65
that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over			Caracas.....	(gold)	70	85
24x30, 2½; all over that, 3 cents ¶ lb.						
American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.			Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1½ cents ¶ lb; Railroad,			
(Subject to a discount of 2½ @ 20 per cent.)			70 cents ¶ 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents ¶ lb;			
6x 8 to 8x10.....	¶ 50	feet 5 50	Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½ to 2½ cents ¶ lb;			
8x 10 to 15.....	..	6 00	Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents ¶ lb;			
11x 14 to 12x18.....	6 50	..				
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 00	..				
18x22 to 20x30.....	7 50	..				
20x31 to 24x30.....	9 00	..				
24x31 to 24x36.....	10 00	..				
25x36 to 30x44.....	11 00	..				
30x46 to 32x48.....	12 00	..				
32x50 to 32x56.....	13 00	..				
Above.....	15 00	..				
English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th						
qualities.						
(Single Thick)—Discount 20 @ 30 per cent.						
6x 8 to 8x10.....	¶ 50	feet 6 00				
8x 11 to 10x15.....	..	6 00				
11x 14 to 12x18.....	6 50	..				
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 00	..				
18x22 to 20x30.....	7 50	..				
20x31 to 24x30.....	9 00	..				
24x31 to 24x36.....	10 00	..				
25x36 to 30x44.....	11 00	..				
30x46 to 32x48.....	12 00	..				
32x50 to 32x56.....	13 00	..				
Above.....	15 00	..				
Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less,						
¶ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents ¶ lb						
Calcutta, light and heavy	¶ 18	..				
Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less,						
¶ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents ¶ lb						
Calcutta, standard.....	..	yard 26				
Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less						
¶ D, 6 cents ¶ D, and 20 ¶ cent ad val.; over 20						
cents ¶ D, 10 cents ¶ D, and 20 ¶ cent ad val.						
Blasting (A).....	..	5 00				
Shipping and Mining.....	..	5 50				
Rifle.....	7 50	..				
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.....	40	..				
Hair—Duty FREE.						
Bio Grande, mixed, (cash) ¶ D	27	..				
Buenos Ayres, mixed.....	25	..				
Hog, Western, unwashed.....	114	..				
Hay—North River, in bales ¶						
100 lbs, for shipping.....	60	..				
Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute,						
\$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 ¶ ter; and						
Tamico, 1 cent ¶ D.						
American, Dressed.....	¶ ton 310	..				
do Undressed.....	..	200				
Russia, Clean.....	..	225				
Jute.....	..	340				
(gold).....	120	..				
Manila.....	(gold)	¶ D				
Sisal.....	..	10				
Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins,						
10 ¶ cent ad val.						
Hides are in more request and holders are firm.						
Dry Hides—						
Montevideo Ayres.....	¶ D gold	18	..			
do Montevideo.....	..	17	..			
do Rio Grande.....	..	15	..			
do Orinoco.....	..	15	..			
do California.....	..	14	..			
do Porta Cabello.....	..	12	..			
Vera Cruz.....	..	14	..			
Amplico.....	..	14	..			
Matamoros.....	..	13	..			
San Juan and Cent. Amer.....	..	13	..			
Maracaibo.....	..	..		
Furs—Duty, 10 ¶ cent.						
Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency						
prices.						
Western.....	cash.	..				
Dry Salted Hides—						
Maracaibo.....	¶ D gold.	9	..			
do Maranhao.....	do	..				
Pernambuco.....	do	..				
Tampico and Metamoras.....	do	..				
Bahia.....	do	..				
Chili.....	do	..				
Wet Salted Hides—						
Buenos Ayres.....	¶ D gold.	8	..			
Rio Grande.....	do	..				
California.....	..	..		
Western.....	do	..				
Country slier trim, & cured, do	..	..		
City.....	do	..				
Upper Leather Stock—						
B. A. & Ego Gr. Kip ..	¶ P. cash.	20	..			
Sierra Leone.....	do	..				
Gambia and Bissau.....	do	..				
East India Stock—						
Calcutta, city slier.....	¶ D cash.	19	..			
do dead green.....	do	..				
do black, dry.....	do	..				
do buffalo.....	gold.	9	..			
Honey—Duty, 20 cents ¶ gallon.						
Cuba. (duty paid). (gold). ¶ gall.	85	86				
Hops—Duty: 5 cents ¶ D.						
Crop of 1865.....	¶ D	25	..			
do of 1864.....	¶ D	20	..			
Horns—Duty, 10 ¶ cent ad val.						
Ox, Rio Grande.....	¶ C	18 00	..			
Ox, Buenos Ayres.....	18 00	¶ 15 00				
India Rubber—Duty, 10 ¶ cent ad val.						
Para, Fine.....	¶ D	724	..			
Para, Medium.....	..	65	..			
Para, Coarse.....	..	55	..			
East India.....	..	..		
Carthagea, etc.....	..	..		
Guayaquil.....	..	..		
Indigo—Duty FREE.						
Bengal.....	¶ D	1 20	¶ 2 00			
Oude.....	..	95	..			
Kurpah.....	..	nominal.				
Madras.....	..	70	..			
Manila.....	..	85	..			
Guatemala's.....	(gold)	85	..			
Caracas.....	(gold)	70	..			
Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1½ cents ¶ lb; Railroad,						
70 cents ¶ 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents ¶ lb;						
Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½ to 2½ cents ¶ lb;						
Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents ¶ lb;						
STORE STOCKS—						
Bar Swedes, assorted sizes.....	..	155	..			
Bar, English and American, Refined	do	..	..	
do do do Common	..	100	..			
Scroll.....	..	140	..			
Ovals and Half Round.....	..	182	..			
Band.....	..	..	¶ 140	..		
Horse Shoe.....	..	185	..			
Rods, 5-8 3-16 Inch.....	..	112	..			
Hoop.....	..	145	..			
Nail Rod.....	¶ D	9	..			
Sheet, Russia.....	..	29	..			
Sheet, Single, Double and Treble.....	..	6	..			
Eails, English, (gold).....	¶ ton	56	..			
do American.....	..	80	..			
Ivory—Duty, 10 ¶ cent ad val.						
East India, Prime.....	¶ D	8 00	..			
East India, Billiard Ball.....	..	8 00	..			
African, West Coast, Prime.....	..	2 75	..			
African, Scrivello, West Coast.....	..	2 00	..			
Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 ¶ 100 lb; Old Lead, 1½ cents ¶ D; Pipe and Sheet, 2½ cents ¶ D.						
Galena.....	¶ D	100	..			
Spanish.....	..	8 21	..			
German.....	..	8 30	..			
English.....	..	8 20	..			
Bar.....	..	..	..
Pipe and Sheet.....	..	..	114			
Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 ¶ cent ad val.						
Oak and Hemlock are both in fair demand at full rates.						
Oak, Slaughter, light.....	cash. ¶ D	80	..			
do do middle.....	do	37	..			
do heavy.....	do	38	..			
do light, Cropped.....	do	43	..			
do middle do.....	do	45	..			
do middle do.....	do	15	..			
Hemlock, B. Ayres, etc. ft do.....	..	28	..			
do do middle do.....	..	31	..			
do do heavy do.....	..	81	..			
do California, light do.....	..	27	..			
do do middle do.....	..	80	..			
do do heavy do.....	..	30	..			
do Oriente, etc. ft do.....	..	26	..			
do do middle do.....	..	28	..			
do do heavy do.....	..	26	..			
do do & B. A. Dam'd all weights	..	27	..			
do do poor all do.....	..	16	..			
do Slaughter in rough.....	..	26	..			
Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do.....	..	28	..			
do do mid. & hvy do	..	34	..			
Lime—Duty: 10 ¶ cent ad val.						
Rockland, common.....	¶ bbl.	..	..	1 50		
do heavy.....	..	..	..	2 00		
Lime—Duty: 10 ¶ cent ad val.						
Rockland, common.....	¶ bbl.	..	..	1 50		
do heavy.....	..	..	..	2 00		
Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty						
Lumber, 20 ¶ cent ad val.; Staves, 10 ¶ cent ad Val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.						
Spruce, Eastern.....	..	¶ M feet	20	..	24	00
Spruce, Western.....	..	..	..	..
Rockwood, common.....	..	..	..	..
do heavy.....	..	..	..	..
Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty						
White Pine Box Boards.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
White Pine Merchant Box Boards.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Clear Pine.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Laths, Eastern.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Poplar and Wood B'ds & Pl'k.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Cherry Boards and Plank.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Oak and Ash.....	..	..	..	25	..	30
Black Walnut.....	..	..	..	25	..</	

Carmine, city made.....	\$ 16 00	② 20 00	Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents. ²⁰ lb.
China clay.....	32 00	② 35 00	Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business.
Chalk.....	5 00	② 5 50	Cassia, in mats..... gold ²⁰ lb. 45 ② 22
Chalk, block.....	5 00	② 25 00	Ginger, race and African..... 20 ② 23
Chrome yellow.....	15 ② 40		Mac..... (gold) 90 ② 95
Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents. ²⁰ gallon.			Nutmegs, No. 1..... (gold) 87 ② 92
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity .. ²⁰ gall. ..	28		Pepper..... (gold) 92 ② 23
Refined, free.....	55 ② 57		Pimento, Jamaica..... 20 ② 23
do in bond.....	48		Cloves..... (gold) 27 ② 28
Naphtha, refined.....	88 ② 39		
Residuum.....	5 50 ② ..		Steel —Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents ²⁰ lb or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents. ²⁰ lb; over 11 cents, 34 cents. ²⁰ lb and 10 ²⁰ cent ad val. (Store prices.)
Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 ²⁰ cent ad val.			English, cast, ²⁰ lb. 17 ② 22
Blue Nova Scotia.....	20 ton	..	German..... 144 ② 164
White Nova Scotia.....	..	4 00	American, spring..... 10 ② 12
Calcedin, eastern.....	20 bbl.	.. 2 40	English, spring..... 11 ② 12
Calcedin, city mills.....	..	2 50	
Provisions —Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; ham, bacon, and lard, 2 cents. ²⁰ lb.			Sugar —Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 34; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 24 cents. ²⁰ lb.
Pork has been active, except and irregular, with a material advance in prices.			Sugar has been fairly active during the week, but with no material change in prices, closing steady.
Beef, plain mess.....	20 bbl.		Porto Rico..... ²⁰ lb. 94 ② 184
do new do.....	16 00	② 21 00	Cuba, in to common refining .. 94 ② 95
do extra mess.....	..	..	do fair to good .. 104 ② 104
do do new.....	21 50	② 24 50	do prime to choice do .. 104 ② 114
do India mess.....	..		do triflugal .. 94 ② 104
Pork, mess, new.....	3 12 ② 31 50		do Melado .. 6 ② 74
do prime mess.....	29 50	② 30 00	Hayana, Boxed, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9 .. 97 ② 104
do mess, Old ..	25 00	② 25 00	do do 10 to 12 .. 107 ② 114
do prime, do ..	19 ② 22		do do 13 to 15 .. 112 ② 118
Lard, in bbls.....	..		do do 16 to 18 .. 134 ② 144
do kettle rendered ..	17 ② 19		do do 19 to 30 .. 144 ② 154
Hams, pickled ..	17 ② 19		do do white .. 144 ② 154
do dry salted ..	17 ② 19		Loaf..... 164
Shoulders, pickled ..	124 ② 134		Granulated .. 154 ② ..
do dry salted ..	..	..	Crushed and powdered .. 15 ② ..
Beefhams.....	..		White coffee, A .. 15 ② ..
Bacon ..	144 ② 154		Yellow coffee 144
Rags —(Domestic).			Sumac —Duty: 10 ²⁰ cent ad val.
White, city.....	10 ② 104		Sticky..... 20 ton 110 00 ② 195 00
Seconds ..	4 ② 54		Tallow —Duty: 1 cent. ²⁰ lb.
City colored ..	4 ② 1		American, prime, country and city .. ²⁰ lb. 11 ② 114
Canvass ..	11 ② 114		
Country mixed ..	44 ② 54		Ten —Duty: 25 cents per ²⁰ lb.
Rice —Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents. ²⁰ lb.; paddy 10 cents; and uncleansed 2 cents. ²⁰ lb.			There is a more steady business doing and prices are well maintained.
Carolina ..	20 100 lb.	12 00	Hyson, Common to fair .. 90 ② 100
East India, dressed ..	9 00	② 9 25	do Superior to fine .. 110 ② 125
Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents. ²⁰ lb; bulk, 18 cents. ²⁰ 100 lb.			do Fine to finest .. 115 ② 150
Turks Islands ..	..		Young Hyson, Common to fair .. 70 ② 90
Cadiz ..	..		do Superior to fine .. 10 ② 120
Liverpool ground ..	..		do Ex fine to finest .. 140 ② 170
do fin e. Ashton's .. (gold)	43 ② 45		Gunpow. & Imper. Com, to fair .. 110 ② 120
do fine, Northington's ..	2 75 ② 85		do do Sup. to fine .. 130 ② 145
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's ..	2 75 ② 85		do do Ex. f. to finest .. 150 ② 180
do fine, Marshall's ..	2 75 ② 85		H. Skin & Twankay, Com, to fair .. 55 ② 60
Onondaga, com. fine ..	bbls.		do do Sup'r to fine .. 65 ② 70
do do ..	210 lb bgs.		do do Ex. f. to finest .. 75 ② 80
do do ..	..		Uncolored Japan, Com, to fair .. 80 ② 85
Solar coarse ..	..		do do Sup'r to fine .. 90 ② 95
Fine screened ..	48 ② 50		do do Ex. f. to finest .. 100 ② 110
do ..	..		Oolong, Common to fair .. 65 ② 70
F. F. ..	240 lb bgs.	8 00	do Superior to fine .. 80 ② 100
Saltpetre —Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent. ²⁰ lb.			do Ex fine to finest .. 120 ② 160
Refined, pure ..	..	② 18	Souchong & Congou, Com, to fair .. 60 ② 70
Crude ..	..	8 ② 84	do do Sup'r to fine .. 80 ② 90
Nitrate soda ..	gold ..	4	do do Ex. f. to finest .. 100 ② 150
Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent. ²⁰ lb; canary, \$1 ²⁰ bushel of 60 ²⁰ lb; and grass seeds, 30 ²⁰ cent ad val.			Tin —Duty: pig, bars and block, 15 ²⁰ cent ad val.
Clover ..	..	84 ② 10	Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents. ²⁰ lb.
Timothy, reaped ..	..	6 00 ② 6 50	Banca .. (gold) ²⁰ lb. 214 ② 22
Flaxseed, Amer. rough ..	2 50	② 2 70	Straits .. (gold) ²⁰ lb. 20 ② 204
Linenseed, American, clean, ²⁰ toe ..	..	..	English .. (gold) ²⁰ lb. 204
do American, rough. ²⁰ bush	..	..	Plates, charcoal I. C. .. ²⁰ box. 12 75 ② 13 25
do Calcutta ..	8 35 ② ..		do I. C. Coke .. 10 00 ② 12 00
do Bombay ..	..		do Terne Charcoal .. 11 75 ② 12 25
Shot —Duty: 2 1/2 cents. ²⁰ lb.			do Terne Coke .. 9 25 ② 9 50
Drop and Buck ..	..	91 ② 104	Tobacco —Duty: leaf 33 cents. ²⁰ lb; and manufactured, 50 cents. ²⁰ lb. Cigars valued at \$15 or less per M., 75 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad valorem; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$1.25 per lb, and 20 per cent ad valorem; over \$30, and not over \$45, \$2 per lb, and 50 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$3 per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.
Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk. 35 ²⁰ cent.			Tobacco is inactive for both leaf and manufactured and prices are nominal.
Tasseles, No. 1 @ 3 1/2 ..	²⁰ lb	10 50 ② 11 00	Lugs (light and heavy) ²⁰ lb (gold) 44 ② 74
Tayssams, superior, No. 1 @ 2 ..	9 50	② 10 00	Common leaf do .. 6 ② 9
do medium, No. 3 @ 4 ..	8 50	② 9 00	Medium do .. 74 ② 11
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2 ..	8 50	② 9 00	Good do do .. 9 ② 14
Japan, superior ..	10 00	② 12 00	Fine do do .. 12 ② 17
do No. 1 @ 3 ..	8 ② 9 50		Selections do do .. 14 ② 20
China thrown ..	14 50	② 16 00	Conn. selected wrappers .. 45 ② 60
Italian thrown ..	..	..	do prime wrappers .. 40 ② 45
Skins —Duty: 10 ²⁰ cent ad val.			do fair wrappers .. 30 ② 35
Goat, Curacao ..	..	594	do fillers .. 10 ② 12
do Buenos Ayres ..	..	594	New York running lots .. 8 ② 15
do Vera Cruz ..	..	594	Ohio do .. 7 ② 104
do Tamico ..	..	594	New York and Ohio fillers .. 5 ② 6
do Matamoras ..	gold ..	594	Yarn ..
do Payta ..	..	594	do ..
do Madras, each ..	..	594	Havana, fillers .. 634 ② 105
do Cape ..	..	594	Manufactured (in bond) ..
Deer, San Juan ..	gold. ²⁰ lb	50 ② 52	28 ② 30
do Bolivar ..	gold ..	35 ② 40	do Medium .. 26 ② 27
do Honduras ..	gold ..	57 ② 60	do Fine .. 75 ② 85
do Sisal ..	gold ..	524 ② 5	do do ..
do Para ..	gold ..	524 ② 55	do Medium .. 18 ② 22
do Vera Cruz ..	gold ..	574 ② 60	do do Common .. 324 ② 35
do Chagres ..	gold ..	524 ② 55	Navy lbs—Best Virginia & N. Y. .. 324 ② 35
do Puerto Cabello ..	gold ..	45 ② 50	do Medium .. 28 ② 30
Soap —Duty: 1 cent. ²⁰ lb, and 25 ²⁰ cent ad val.			do do Common .. 25 ② 26
Castle ..	..	154 ② 154	Cigars (domestic).
Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1.50. ²⁰ lb.			Seed and Havana, per M. .. 55 00 ② 50 00
Plates, foreign ..	²⁰ lb	84 ② 9	Clear Havana, do .. 50 00 ② 105 00
do domestic ..	104 ② 111		do Cocnut Seed .. 25 00 ② 45 00

Whalebone —Duty: foreign fishery, 6p. ad val.	
South Sea ..	²⁰ lb .. ② 1 15
North west coast ..	..
Ochotak ..	1 27 ② 1 28
Polar ..	1 28 ② 1 30

Wines and Liquors —Liquors—Duty:	
Brandy, first proof, \$8 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50	
Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents. ²⁰ gallon 20 cents ²⁰ gallon and 25 ²⁰ cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents. ²⁰ gallon and 25 ²⁰ cent ad valorem; over \$1. ²⁰ gallon, \$1. ²⁰ gallon and 25 ²⁰ cent ad val.	
Port ..	
Brandy—J. & F. Martell .. (gold) 6 00 ② 10 50	
Hennessy .. (gold) 5 50 ② 10 50	
Otard, Dupuy & Co. .. (gold) 5 40 ② 10 50	
Pinet, Castillon & Co. .. (gold) 5 80 ② 10 50	
Renault & Co. .. (gold) 5 45 ② 10 50	
Jules Robin .. (gold)	
Marrette & Co. .. (gold)	
United Vineyard Prop. .. (gold)	
Vine Growers Co. .. (gold) 5 80 ② 10 00	
Lege freres .. (gold) 5 50 ② 10 00	
Other brands Cognac .. (gold) 5 00 ② 7 00	
Pellevoisin freres .. (gold) 5 00 ② 5 15	
A. Seignette .. (gold) 5 00 ② 5 16	
Hivert Pellevoisin .. (gold) 4 95 ② 5 10	
Alex. Seignette .. (gold) 5 0 ② 5 10	
Araze Seignette .. (gold) 5 00 ② 5 10	
Other brands Rochelle .. (gold) 4 75 ② 5 00	
Rum—Jamaica .. (gold) 4 00 ② 6 00	
Sc. Croix .. (gold) 3 60 ② 3 75	
Gin—Different brands .. (gold) 2 90 ② 3 50	
Whisky—Scotch and Irish .. (gold) 4 00 ② 4 90	
Domestic—N. E. Rum .. (cur.) 2 45 ② 3 60	
Bourbon Whisky .. (cur.) 2 50 ② 6 00	
Corn Whisky .. (cur.) 2 25 ② 2 34	
Wines—Port .. (gold) 2 00 ② 3 00	
Burgundy Port .. (gold) 55 ② 1 45	
Sherry .. (gold) 1 25 ② 3 00	
Madeira .. (gold) 4 00 ② 8 00	
do Marseilles .. (gold) 55 ② 1 20	
Sherry d .. (gold) 90 ② 1 25	
Malaga, sweet .. (gold) 1 25 ② 1 75	
do dry .. (gold) 1 25 ② 1 50	
Claret, in hhd .. (gold) 35 00 ② 150 00	
do in cases .. (gold) 2 00 ② 30 00	
Champagne .. (gold) 12 00 ② 25 00	

Wire —Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 ²⁰ lb, and 15 ²⁰ cent ad val.	
No. 0 to 18 ..	50 ② 50 cent off list.
No. 19 to 26 ..	20 ²⁰ cent off list.
No. 27 to 36 ..	25 ²⁰ cent off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain. ²⁰ lb	8 ②

Wool —Duty: costing 12 cents or less. ²⁰ lb, 3 cents. ²⁰ lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 ²⁰ cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 ²⁰ cent ad val.	
There is a fair demand from manufacturers and prices are steady.	

American, Saxon fleece .. ²⁰ lb	65 ② 70
do full blood Merino ..	55 ② 62
do 1/4 and 1/4 Merino ..	47 ② 50
Superfine ..	52 ② 57
No. 1, pulled ..	47 ② 52
California, unwashed ..	53 ② 58
do common ..	20 ② 25
do pulled ..	30 ② 45
Texas, washed ..	15 ② 23
Peruvian, unwashed ..	32 ② 37
Valparaiso, unwashed ..	27 ② 30
S. American, Mestizo, unwashed ..	32 ② 37
do common, unwashed ..	18 ② 23
Entre Rios, washed ..	.. ..
do unwashed ..	29 ② 34
S. American, Cordova ..	43 ② 43
Donskoi, washed ..	42 ② 45
Persian ..	25 ② 30
African, unwashed ..	15 ② 25
do washed ..	35 ② 45
Mexican, unwashed ..	20 ② 25
Smyrna, unwashed ..	22 ② 25
do washed ..	35 ② 45

Zinc —Duty: pig or block, \$1.50. ²⁰ 100 lb; sheet 24 cents. ²⁰ lb.	
Sheet ..	12 ② 18

Freights —To LIVERPOOL:	s. d. s. d.	
Cotton ..	8-16	② 1 6
Flour ..	..	1 6
Petroleum ..	..	5 0
Heavy goods ..	7 6	..
Oil ..	..	13 0
Corn, bulk and bags ..	..	3 8
Corn, bulk and bags ..	..	3 8
Wheat, bulk and bags ..	..	3 8
Beef ..	..	1 6
Pork ..	..</td	

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR APRIL.—So far as the returns for April have come in they are very satisfactory, and show a decided improvement over those for the same month last year. The following compares the returns for 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.	Difference
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	\$75,514	\$104,801	Increase.. \$27,287
Chicago and Rock Island.....	186,172	197,886	Increase.. 11,714
Michigan Central.....	337,340	343,736	Increase.. 6,496
Michigan Southern.....	366,345	409,437	Increase.. 43,182
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	106,289	121,904	Increase.. 15,635
Western Union.....	33,972	43,333	Increase.. 9,361
Total.....	\$1,105,412	\$1,219,087	Increase.. \$113,675

The results of the first four months of the same years have been as follows:

	1865	1866	Difference
Chicago and Great Eastern.	\$314,084	\$381,856	Increase.. \$65,772
Chicago and Rock Island.	1,027,469	733,556	Decrease.. 391,913
Michigan Central.	1,466,929	1,298,182	Decrease.. 178,807
Michigan Southern.	1,509,934	1,419,593	Decrease.. 90,391
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	386,883	500,407	Increase.. 113,524
Western Union.	147,381	163,740	Increase.. 16,409
Total.	\$4,882,613	\$4,426,382	Decrease.. \$424,231

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.—The company having this enterprise in hand have recently commenced the construction of the road which, when completed, will form a very important outlet for the products of Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin to the lakes. The line, in connection with the Stillwater extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad will extend from St. Paul and Hudson (the latter on Lake St. Croix, a branch of the Mississippi) to Superior City and Bayfield, two rising ports on Lake Superior.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.—The gross earnings of this company for the year ending March 1, 1866, amounted to \$6,820,445, and the earnings, after deducting expenses, to \$2,357,839, in

cluding the value of coal on hand, \$324,831. The result is not as large as it would have been had not a strike among the workmen of seventy days' duration occurred, and the company estimate the loss by the diversion of the carrying trade of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to the Erie Railway at \$600,000. This diversion they claim is in violation of the agreement of the Coal Company with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and a suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for the recovery of that amount.

ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following shows the gross earnings of these roads for April, 1865 and the approximate earnings for the same month in 1866:

	1865.	1866.	
Erie Railway.....	\$1,458,455	\$1,600,000	inc. \$141,545
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	1,346,734	1,240,000	dec. 106,734

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company have narrowed the gauge of the Elmira & Canandaigua Railroad, which has recently come into their possession, and now have a uniformly gauged line from Baltimore to the New York Central Railroad, which at Canandaigua bifurcates, one arm leading directly to Niagara Falls and the other to Buffalo. Trains commenced running on Monday last. The line, as now constituted, is formed of the Northern Central Railroad, Baltimore to Sunbury, 138 miles, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Sunbury to Williamsport, 40 miles; Elmira & Williamsport Railroad, Williamsport to Elmira, 78 miles, and the Chemung and the Elmira & Canandaigua railroads, 66 miles, from Elmira to Canandaigua—total, 322 miles. From Canandaigua to Niagara Falls or Buffalo the distance is about 100 miles. The Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, it is said, has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the view of opening a through line from Philadelphia to the Falls, using that portion of the above route from Sunbury north to Canandaigua.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Great Western			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chicago and Rock Island		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(322 m.)	(436 m.)	(426 m.)	(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$207,398	\$319,711	\$504,992	Jan.	\$100,961	\$280,503	\$210,171	Jan.	\$273,875	\$41,001	\$523,566	Jan.
229,011	347,648	—	Feb.	154,418	275,282	207,913	Feb.	317,839	482,164	405,634	Feb.
226,733	419,815	—	Mar.	155,803	209,063	304,885	Mar.	390,355	499,296	523,744	Mar.
171,269	406,683	—	April	162,723	258,480	—	April	421,363	468,358	—	April
314,679	460,422	—	May	171,178	322,277	—	May	466,830	585,623	—	May
314,521	521,174	—	June	206,090	255,270	—	June	565,145	747,943	—	June
332,098	695,528	—	July	224,257	335,985	—	July	450,710	702,692	—	July
400,076	738,537	—	Aug.	312,165	409,250	—	Aug.	519,306	767,508	—	Aug.
446,044	677,625	—	Sep.	354,554	401,280	—	Sep.	669,605	946,707	—	Sep.
396,847	719,911	—	Oct.	380,879	357,956	—	Oct.	729,759	923,886	—	Oct.
381,210	731,270	—	Nov.	307,503	307,919	—	Nov.	716,378	749,191	—	Nov.
327,556	599,732	—	Dec.	253,015	236,924	—	Dec.	663,401	546,609	—	Dec.
3,709,970	6,568,068	—	Year.	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	Year.	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	Year.
Erie Railway.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.			Michigan Central.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(797 m.)	(797 m.)	(797 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)
\$94,883	\$1,001,007	\$1,187,188	Jan.	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,823	Jan.	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$90,125	Jan.
934,132	947,146	983,855	Feb.	416,588	528,973	512,027	Feb.	74,409	86,626	84,264	Feb.
1,114,508	1,256,567	1,070,434	Mar.	459,762	616,665	516,822	Mar.	89,901	93,503	82,910	Mar.
1,099,507	1,458,455	—	April	423,797	516,608	—	April	72,389	82,186	—	April
1,072,293	1,333,461	—	May	406,373	460,573	—	May	88,993	73,342	—	May
1,041,975	1,177,372	—	June	510,100	617,682	—	June	78,697	110,186	—	June
994,317	1,202,18	—	July	423,575	578,403	—	July	91,809	104,655	—	July
1,105,384	1,381,00	—	Aug.	586,964	747,469	—	Aug.	94,375	113,156	—	Aug.
310,001	1,336,615	—	Sep.	799,236	739,736	—	Sep.	93,078	120,051	—	Sep.
1,222,568	1,438, 6	—	Oct.	661,391	641,589	—	Oct.	90,576	117,604	—	Oct.
1,294,909	1,522,472	—	Nov.	657,141	642,887	—	Nov.	96,908	114,512	—	Nov.
1,334,217	1,429,765	—	Dec.	603,403	518,088	—	Dec.	95,453	104,587	—	Dec.
13,429,643	15,434,775	—	Year.	6,829,447	7,181,208	—	Year.	1,038,163	1,222,017	—	Year.
Mich. So. & N. Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			Milwaukee & St. Paul.			Ohio & Mississippi.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(524 m.)	(534 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$256,660	\$363,996	\$314,598	Jan.	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	Jan.	\$51,963	\$98,181	\$131,707	Jan.
304,445	366,361	283,177	Feb.	115,135	74,283	84,897	Feb.	46,474	86,528	122,631	Feb.
333,454	413,322	412,398	Mar.	88,221	70,740	72,135	Mar.	64,993	95,905	124,175	Mar.
330,651	365,246	409,427	April	140,418	106,689	—	April	83,702	106,369	121,904	April
267,126	333,194	—	May	146,747	146,943	—	May	131,648	203,019	—	May
315,258	402,123	—	June	212,039	224,888	—	June	126,970	237,562	—	June
278,891	309,083	—	July	115,547	117,159	—	July	99,669	251,9	—	July
355,862	424,206	—	Aug.	118,399	110,555	—	Aug.	85,3	241,370	—	Aug.
402,219	484,173	—	Sep.	165,218	228,020	—	Sep.	164,710	31,841	—	Sep.
401,568	521,536	—	Oct.	178,597	310,474	—	Oct.	221,638	395,579	—	Oct.
448,934	486,421	—	Nov.	149,099	226,840	—	Nov.	198,135	346,717	—	Nov.
411,806	366,192	—	Dec.	117,013	110,064	—	Dec.	129,227	171,125	—	Dec.
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	Year.	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	Year.	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	Year.
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab., & Western.			Western Union.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(483 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(342 m.)	(342 m.)	(484 m.)	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)
\$200,679	\$690,144	\$555,488	Jan.	\$100,572	\$170,078	\$178,119	Jan.	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	Jan.
457,297	678,504	474,738	Feb.	147,495	153,903	155,898	Feb.	96,843	139,171	194,167	Feb.
611,297	837,583	654,890	Mar.	160,497	202,771	192,138	Mar.	121,896	155,753	256,407	Mar.
588,065	733,906	—	April	157,786	177,999	—	April	123,987	144,001	—	April
525,751	637,185	—	May	149,855	177,625	—	May	127,010	138,738	—	May
532,911	646,995	—	June	155,730	173,722	—	June	156,338	194,534	—	June
506,640	584,523	—	July	144,942	162,570	—	July	139,626	271,725	—	July
625,517	712,495	—	Aug.	218,236	218,296	—	Aug.	244,114	371,534	—	Aug.
675,310	795,938	—	Sept.	284,194	269,419	—	Sept.	375,534	379,981	—	Sept.
701,315	858,500	—	Oct.	203,785	222,924	—	Oct.	231,570	375,534	—	Oct.
691,55	712,362	—	Nov.	202,966	205,098	—	Nov.	220,209	361,610	—	Nov.
914,09	580,963	—	Dec.	204,726	163,694	—	Dec.	285,154	347,023	—	Dec.
7,120,45	8,459,069	—	Year.	3,084,074	2,290,606	—	Year.	2,050,323	2,995,078	—	Year.
587,073	650,883	—	Year.	587,073	650,883	—	Year.	587,073	650,883	—	Year.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.	COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.
		Periods.	Last p'd.				Bid.	Asked	
Railroad.									
Alton and St. Louis.....	153,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 ^{1/2}		New York preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*.....	100	2,000,000			New York and New Haven.....	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	May 5
Baltimore and Ohio.....	13,183,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	110 ^{1/2}	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 8
Washington Branch*.....	100	1,350,000	April and Oct.	5 ^{1/2}	North Avenue.....	100	795,360		
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,350	Feb. and Aug	127	Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	May and Nov	May 8 ^{1/2}
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	967,112			Northern Central.....	50	4,518,900	Quarterly.	Apr. 2
Berkshire*.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 ^{1/2}	North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150		80
Bloomsburg and Corning*.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	2 ^{1/2}	Norwich and Worcester.....	100	3,328,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Boston and Lowell.....	100	1,830,000	Jan. and July	97	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	19,822,85		
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	130 ^{1/2}	do preferred.....	100	2,950,500	January	7 ^{1/2}
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	5 ^{1/2}	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	5 ^{1/2}	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150			Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 6
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}	Pennsylvania.....	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 5
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000			Philadelphia and Baltimore Central.....	218,100			
Buffalo and New York & Erie*.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 ^{1/2}	Philadelphia and Erie*.....	50	5,063,450	Jan. and July	Jan. 3
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug	Fe. 5	Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,240,673	Feb. 6 ^{1/2}	
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000			Phila., Germantown, & Norristown*.....	50	1,476,300	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4
Camden and Amboy.....	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,973,300	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	9,774,623	Quarterly.	Apr. 24
do do preferred.....	50	882,600			Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 ^{1/2}	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Catawissa*.....	50	1,150,000			Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700		
do preferred.....	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug	61	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.	100	800,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 4 ^{1/2}
Central of New Jersey.....	100	11,500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 2 ^{1/2}	Saratoga and Whitehall.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 3
Central Ohio.....	70			Troy, Salem & Rutland.....	100	800,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 3	
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 ^{1/2}	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Chester Valley*.....	50	871,900		Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,232,376			
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,200	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 5	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000		
do preferred.....	100	2,425,400	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 5	do do pref. 100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 5	St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chic.	100	2,989,090		
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Milwaukee*.....	100	2,250,000		do do pref. 100	862,571				
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	13,161,927		Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	576,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 26	
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	16,984,719	June & Dec.	June 3 ^{1/2}	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*.....	50	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	Feb. 2
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	869,450	Feb. and Aug		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	Apr and Oct.	Apr. 4	South Carolina.....	100	750,000	Quarterly.	
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	5,819,275			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....	100	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6
Cleveland & Mahoning*.....	50	1,036,000	May & Nov.	May 4	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000		
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Apr. '68 4	do do 1st pref. 100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 8	do do 2d pref. 100	1,000,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100			Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	
Columbus and Xenia*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	do do preferred. 50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 36	
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May 4	Tioga*.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 ^{1/2}
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 ^{1/2}	Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111		
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000			Troy and Greenbush*.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 8 ^{1/2}
Connecticut and Passumpsic*.....	100	392,900			Utica and Black River.....	100	811,500	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Connecticut River.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Vermont and Canada*.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4 ^{1/2}
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705			Warren*.....	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3
Delaware*.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Western (Mass.).....	100	5,627,700	Jan. and July	Jan. 6
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	100	24,247,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Western Union (Wis. & M.).....	100	1,141,650	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 ^{1/2}
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,050			Worcester and Nashua.....	75	317,050	January	Jan. 2 ^{1/2}
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350	do pref.		Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg* 50	100			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577	do pref.						
Eastern (Mass.).....	100	1,155,000	March	Mar. 7 ^{1/2}					
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.						
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua*.....	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2 ^{1/2}						
Elmira and Williamson*.....	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 ^{1/2}						
Erie.....	100	16,570,100	Feb. & Aug	Feb. 4					
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
Erie and Northeast*.....	50	600,000	Feb. & Aug	Feb. 5					
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4					
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y.	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5					
Hanover and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000							
do do pref. 100	5,233,886								
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	April 3					
Housatonic.....	100	820,000							
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4					
Hudson River.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5					
Huntingdon and Broad Top*.....	50	494,380							
do do pref. 100	50,100,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 ^{1/2}						
Illinois Central.....	100	29,374,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5					
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	100	1,638,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. 4					
Indianapolis and Marion.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3					
do pref. 100	407,500	Jan. and July	Jan. 4						
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907							
Joliet and Chicago*.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 ^{1/2}					
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100	2,000,000							
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	885,000							
do do pref. 50	50,500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 ^{1/2}						
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,628,250							
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	518,573	Feb. and A.	Feb. 2 ^{1/2}					
Little Miami.....	50	8,573,436	Jan. and July	Jan. 5					
Little Schuylkill*.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3					
Long Island.....	50	1,882,713	Quarterly.	Feb. 2					
Louisville and Frankfort.....	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2					
Louisville and Nashville.....	100	5,597,871	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	2,800,000							
Macon and Western.....	100	1,500,000	Apr and Oct.	April 3					
McGregor Western*.....	100								
Maine Central.....	100	1,447,060							
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	50	2,028,484	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
do do 1st pref. 50	6,305,404	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}						
do do 2d pref. 50	5,319,771	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}						
Manchester and Lawrence.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4					
Michigan Central.....	100	6,491,386	Jan. and July	Jan. 5					
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	9,881,800	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien.....	100	3,014,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4					
do 1st pref. 100	3,082,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4						
do 2d pref. 100	1,014,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}						
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100	1,000,000							
do preferred.....	100	2,400,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
Min. Hill & Schuylkill Haven.....	50	3,708,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 4					
Morris and Essex.....	50	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 ^{1/2}					
Nashua and Lowell.....	100	600,000	May and Nov.	May 4					
Naugatuck.....	100	1,100,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 7					
New Bedford and Taunton.....	100	500,000	June and Dec.	Dec. 4					
New Haven, N. Lond., & Ston.	100	733,538							
New Haven and Northampton.....	100	1,010,000							
New Jersey.....	50	4,393,800	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5					
New London Northern.....	100	700,000							
New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047							
New York Central.....	100	24,388,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 8					
New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,000							

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			FRIDAY.			DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			FRIDAY.		
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ack'd				Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ack'd	
Railroad:								Railroad:							
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>								<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	85			Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887			
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1883				Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1883											
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	85			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>							
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881				1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876				2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864			
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883				<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>							
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>								1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			
Dollar Bonds	968,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	88	90									
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878				<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>							
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>								1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	75		
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867				1st do 3d section	600,000	7	do	1894			
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875				<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>							
do do 1855	700,000	6	do	1880				Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1879			
do do 1855	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885				do do	739,300	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	97		
<i>Wellefontaine Line:</i>								<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>							
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866				Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888			
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	'70-'79											
2d do	116,000	7	do	1870				<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>							
1st do (L. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870				1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			
2d do	347,000	7	do					<i>Erie Railway:</i>							
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>								1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99	100	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867				2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1879	100		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep.	1885				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1888	97		
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877				4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct.	1880	92	95	
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>								5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec.	1888			
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871				Sterling convertible	3,818,582	6	M'ch & Sep.	1875			
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>								<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>							
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865				Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865				<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>							
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,968,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1889	97		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870				2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889				<i>Grand Junction:</i>							
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>								Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879		97		<i>Great Western (Ill.):</i>							
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>								1st Mortgage West, Division do East, do	1,000,000	10	April & Oct.	1868			
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	94%			1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865				
2d Mortgage	380,000	7	May & Nov.	1872				<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>							
<i>Brookfield and State Line:</i>								Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct.	1881	85	95	
500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866					Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883			
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'69-'72				<i>Horizon and Lancaster:</i>							
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870				New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883			
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>								<i>Horford and New Haven:</i>							
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1888				1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883			
Dollar Loans	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889											
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1868				<i>Horford, Providence and Fitchill:</i>							
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>								1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876			
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873				2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876			
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879				<i>Housatonic:</i>							
<i>Calais:</i>								1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877			
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1888				<i>Hudson River:</i>							
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>								1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	109	109½	
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101			2d do	110,000	6	do	1869			
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	101			<i>Illinoian Central:</i>							
<i>Central Ohio:</i>								1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct.	1875	109½		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	80			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875			
1st do E. Div.	900,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	80			Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890			
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1895				<i>Indiana Central:</i>							
3d do (Sink. Fund.)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885				1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			
4th do do	1,385,800	7	Jan. & July	1876				2d do	364,000	10	do	1870			
Income	1,192,300	7	do	'57-'62				<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>							
<i>Cheshire:</i>								1st Mortgage	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875			
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'80	98%										
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>								<i>Illinoian Central:</i>							
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95			1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct.	1875	109½		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	98			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875			
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	86	87½		Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890			
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>								<i>Jeffersonville:</i>							
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	111			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct.	1873			
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	111										
Bonds (dated Sept. 30, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1890				<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>							
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	100		
<i>Chicago, Great Eastern:</i>								1st do	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874	100		
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85	90		<i>Joliet and Northern Indiana:</i>							
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>								1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct.	1870	90	100	
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85	90		2d do	230,000	6	do	1861			
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>								3d do	250,000	6	do	1863			
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1888				<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>							
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1888	84	87		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1873			
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1883	81			2d do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			
Consol. S. B. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly	1915	77½	85		<i>Lake Michigan:</i>							
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885				1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	91		
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>															
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870				<i>Little Miami:</i>							
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867				1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883			
2d do	1,349,000	7	May & Nov.	1880				<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>							
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>								1st Mortgage, sinking fund	980,000	7	April & Oct.	1877	70		
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893				1st Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>								<i>Long Island:</i>							
1st Mortgage	491,500	7	Jan. & July	1890				Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1890			
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873				Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep.	1864				1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883			
3d do	648,300	8	do	1875				1st do	300,560	7	do	1883			
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashlakula:</i>								<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>							
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880				1st Mortgage	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1890			
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874				2d do	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888			
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>								<i>McGregor Western:</i>							

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (*continued*).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Principal payable.		Bid.	Rate.
Railroad:				Railroad:				
<i>Naugatuck:</i>								
1st Mortgage (convertible).	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	93			
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Newington:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	450,000	7	Mch & Sep	1861				
2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1853				
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869				
<i>New Jersey:</i>								
Ferry Bonds of 1853.	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873				
<i>New London Northern:</i>								
1st General Mortgage.	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1885				
<i>New York Central:</i>								
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds.	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	91	92		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal).	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	90 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Real Estate Bonds.	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883				
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks).	663,000	6	do	1883				
Sink. Fund Bds (assumed debts).	1,395,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101			
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101			
Bonds of 1865.		7	do	1876	102	102		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>								
1st General Mortgage.	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	100	100		
Consolidated Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883				
3d Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	do	1888	95	95		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>								
Plain Bonds.	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866				
Mortgage Bonds.	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875				
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>								
232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-75					
<i>Northern Central:</i>								
State Loans.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.				
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund.	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85			
Baltimore and Susq. S'g'd Fund.	150,000	6	Quarterly	1866				
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>								
Plain Bonds.	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874				
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>								
Mortgage Bonds.	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	90			
Chattel Mortgage.	360,000	10	do	1887				
<i>North Western Virginia:</i>								
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore).	1,300,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. R.R.).	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95			
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885				
3d do (not guaranteed).	500,000	6	do	1885				
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>								
General Mortgage.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874				
Steamboat Mortgage.	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870				
<i>Ogdensburg and Champlain:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	92 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2d do (now stock).	-----	-----	37					
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	84	85		
2d do (G.W.D.).	750,000	7	do	1874				
<i>Oneida and Syracuse:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80				
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>								
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87				
<i>Panama:</i>								
1st Mortgage, sterling.	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870				
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875				
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872				
<i>Peninsula:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	71			
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	96			
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	95	98 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2d do do sterling.	2,983,840	6	do	1875				
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876				
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>								
1st Mortgage (Sunnbury & Erie).	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877				
1st do (general).	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	91	92		
2d do (general).	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901				
<i>Philadelphia, Germant. & Norristown:</i>								
Consolidated Loan.	119,500	6	Jan. & July	1865				
Convertible Loan.	292,500	6	do	1885				
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>								
Sterling Bonds of 1836.	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867				
do do	182,400	5	do	1880				
Dollar Bonds of 1849.	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94	95		
do do	1861	6	Jan. & July	1871				
do do	1,521,000	6	do	1880	90			
Sterling Bonds of 1843.	976,800	6	do	1880				
Dollar Bonds, convertible.	564,000	6	do	1886				
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible.	60,000	7	do	1886				
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868				
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>								
Mortgage Loan.	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884				
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>								
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889				
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	5,300,000	7	Semi-annual	1912	102	102 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96 $\frac{1}{2}$			
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	83	86		
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage.</i>								
1st Mortgage.	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1884				
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881				
3d do	500,000	7	do	1881				
<i>Bacine and Mississippi:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875				
<i>Barataria and Delaware Bay:</i>								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888				
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888				
Convertible Bonds.	140,000	7	do	1876				
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879				
<i>Assawaser & Saratoga consolidated:</i>								
1st Mort. Rensselaer & Saratoga.	400,000	7	May & Nov.	1890				
1st Mort. Saratoga & Whitehall.	340,000	7	do	1890				
1st Mort. Troy, S. & Rut. (guar.).	500,000	7	do	1880				
<i>Watertown and Ogdensburg:</i>								
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.).	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874				
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862				
1st do (Watertown & Rome).	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871				
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880				
<i>Eufaula and Burlington:</i>								
1st Mortgage (no int. paid 1865).	1,900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	83			
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	83 $\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Sacramento Valley:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875				
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881				
<i>St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:</i>								
1st Mortgage.	2,300,000	7	Semi-annual	1864	88	91		
2d do preferred.	2,800,000	7	do	1860	80	80		

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.
Marked thus (*) are
participating, and
thus (+) write Marine
Risks.

COMPANIES.	Dec. 31, 1865.		DIVIDEND.		Bid.	Asked.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.		
Joint Stock Fire:						
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	343,775	Jan. and July.		
Ætna*	50	300,000	233,304	do		
Agricultural	5	100,000	250,250			
Albany	30	150,000	189,480			
Albany City	100	200,000	264,355			
American*	50	200,000	486,943	Jan. and July.	125	140
American Exch'e.	100	200,000	238,926	Jan. and July.	100	
Arctic	50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.	100	
Astor	25	250,000	287,373	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Atlantic (Brk'n)	50	300,000	429,090	March and Sep.	Mar. '66	5
Baltic	25	200,000	244,273	May and Nov.		
Beekman	25	300,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '66	5
Bowery	25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.	Dec. '65	5
Broadway	25	200,000	265,582	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	150,000	278,386	do	Aug. '65	10
Capital City (Al'y.)	100	200,000	216,662			
Central Park	100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July.	July '64	4
Citizens	20	300,000	548,389	do	Jan. '66	10
City	70	210,000	348,98	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3/4 p. sh.	
Clinton	100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.	July '65	5
Columbia*	100	500,000	538,473	do	July '64	3
Commerce	100	200,000	277,536	do	Jan. '66	5
Commerce (Albany)	100	400,000	494,704	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Commercial	30	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	310,663	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,532,588	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7
Corn Exchange	30	200,000	445,226	March and Sep.	Mar. '64	5
Croton	100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.	July '64	5
East	40	300,000	409,300	April and Oct.	Apr. '66	5
Empire City	100	900,000	252,222	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Excelsior	50	900,000	306,494	do	Jan. '66	5
Exchange	30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.		
Fair Joint Stock	100	50,000	106,255			
Firemen's	17	200,000	294,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	194,226	do	Jan. '66	3
Firemen's Trust	10	150,000	187,573	do	July '65	5
Fulton	25	200,000	305,956	do	Jan. '66	5
Gaillatin	50	150,000	162,381	May and Nov.	May '66	6
Gebhard	100	200,000	253,098	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6
Germany	50	500,000	707,973	do	Jan. '66	5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	341,448			
Globe	50	900,000	237,553	Jan. and July.	July '65	5
Greenwich	25	200,000	283,33	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Grocers	50	200,000	224,505	April and Oct.	Apr. '66	5
Guardian	—	200,000	189,759	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	3
Hamilton	15	150,000	198,86	do	Jan. '66	4
Hanover	50	400,000	556,304	do	Jan. '66	5
Harmony (F. & M.)	50	300,000	603,388	do	Jan. '66	5
Hoffman	50	200,000	233,89	do	Jan. '66	5
Home	100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do	Jan. '66	5
Hope	50	200,000	288,031	do	Jan. '65	5
Howard	50	300,000	424,01	do	Jan. '66	5
Humboldt	100	200,000	240,33	do	July '65	5
Import & Trade	5	200,000	214,32	do	July '65	5
Indemnity	10	150,000	223,48	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65	5
International	10	1,000,000	1,848,51	do	Feb. '66	3
Irving	25	200,000	262,04	do	Aug. '65	5
Jefferson	30	200,000	281,926	March and Sep.	Mar. '66	5
King's Co'y (Brk'n)	20	150,000	198,35	Jan. and July.	June '63	3
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	320,621	do	July '65	5
Lafayette (Brk'n)	50	150,000	198,196	do	Jan. '66	5
Lamar	10	300,000	407,38	do	Jan. '66	5
Lenox	25	150,000	192,045	do	July '65	4
Long Isl. (Brk'n)	60	200,000	284,15	do	Jan. '66	5
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000	1,402,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Manhattan	100	500,000	1,078,57	do	Jan. '66	10
Markt*	10	200,000	309,492	do	Jan. '66	3
Mechanics (Brk'n)	50	150,000	180,153	do	July '65	5
Mechan & Trade	25	200,000	229,65	do	July '65	5
Mercantile	100	200,000	237,09	do	Jan. '66	4
Merchants	50	200,000	297,611	do	July '65	1
Metropolitan**	100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do	July '65	0
Montauk (Brk'n)	50	150,000	189,95	do	July '65	1
Nassau (Brk'n)	50	150,000	243,107	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7
National	75	200,000	265,99	do	do	
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	359,32	do	July '65	5
N. Y. Accidental						
N. Y. Central	100	100,000	155,156			
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	281,83	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	3
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,294,039	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	10
North American*	50	1,000,000	751,653	do	Jan. '66	5
North River	25	350,000	409,21	April and Oct.	Apr. '66	4
Northwestern	50	150,000	221,607	Jan. and July.	July '65	5
Pacific	25	200,000	280,246	do	July '65	5
Park	100	200,000	235,60	do	July '64	5
Park Cooper	20	150,000	187,614	do	Jan. '66	4
People's	20	150,000	188,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	4
Phoenix	60	1,000,000	1,698,292	Jan. and July.	July '65	5
Role	50	900,000	288,628	do	July '65	5
Republic	100	300,000	558,641	do	Jan. '66	3
Resolute	10	200,000	272,617	do	Jan. '66	3
Rutgers	22	300,000	444,60	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
St. Mark's	2	150,000	179,92	do	Feb. '65	5
St. Nicholas	25	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.	July '65	4
Security**	50	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	3
Standard	50	900,000	275,082	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Star	100	900,000	247,881	do	Jan. '66	5
Sterling	10	900,000	304,987	do	do	
Stayceant	25	300,000	243,717	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	209,991	Jan. and July.	July '65	5
United States	26	250,000	372,899	do	Jan. '66	5
Washington*	50	400,000	688,391	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5
Western (Buffalo)	100	300,000	377,077	do	do	
Williamsburg	50	100,000	191,733	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Yonkers and N. Y.	100	500,000	621,301	do	Jan. '66	5

J4 Int Stock Mar.

Great Western*....100
Mercantile Mut'l....649,000
Washington *....100

1,000,000
1,322,49

287,400

581,689

90

95

127,54

127,54

THE CHRONICLE.

[May 12, 1866.]

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Adamantine Oil....par 10			McClintonckville....par 10		
Alleghany.....100			McElhenny.....10		
Allen Wright.....10			McKinley.....5		
Anderson.....10			Manhattan.....2	20	20
Beech Hill.....5			Maple Grove.....5		
Beekman.....10			Maple Shade of N. Y. ....10		
Bennehoff & Pithole....2			Marietta.....10		
Bennehoff Rnn.....10	12	25	Mercantile.....5		
Bennehoff Mutual....5			Mineral Point.....5		
Bergen Coal and Oil....10			Mingo.....10		
Black Creek.....			Monongahela and Kan. ....5		
Bliven.....	1	50	Montana.....5		
Blood Farm.....20			Mount Vernon.....5		25
Bradley Oil....5			National.....1	150	300
Brevort.....10	2	20	New England.....10		
Brooklyn.....5	55	50	New York.....5		
Buchanan Farm.....10	41	43	North American.....10		
Bunker Hill.....5			Northern Light.....10		
California.....100			Oak Shade.....10		
Cascade.....5			Oceanic.....100		25
Central.....100	2	20	Oil City Petroleum.....10		
Cherry Run Oil....10			Oil Creek of N. Y. ....20	60	65
Cherry Run Petrol'm....2			Pacific.....5		
Cherry Run & Sheuango....5			Palmer Petroleum.....10		
Clifton.....10			Pennsylvania Oil.....50		
Clinton.....10			Pepper Well Petroleum.....50		
Columbia (Pbg).....50			Petroleum Consol.....12	15	
Commercial.....100			Pit Hole C. No. 2....24		
Empire and Pit Hole....2			Pit Hole Creek.....180	204	
Empire and Pit Hole.....2			Pit Hole Farms.....1		
Enterprise.....10			Plum.....		
Equitable.....5			President.....		
Everett.....10			Rawson Farm.....5		
Excelsior.....5			Revenue.....		
Fair Simple.....2			Ryd Farm.....10	15	25
First National.....10			Second National.....50	35	50
Forest City.....1			Shade River.....5	58	72
Fountain Oil.....10			Sherman & Barnsdale....24		
Fountain Petroleum.....5			Sherman Oil.....		
Fulton Oil.....90			Southard.....		
Germany.....5			Standard Petroleum.....5		
Great Republic.....10			Story & McClintock.....10		
G't Western Consol.....100			Success.....		
Guild Farm.....10			Sugar Creek.....5		
HamiltonMcClintock.....1	155	175	Tack Petr'm of N. Y. ....5	4	
Hammond.....20			Talman.....10		
Hard Pan.....			Tarr Farm.....10		
Heydrick.....10			Terrafarm.....5		
Heydrick Brothers.....10			Titus Oil.....10		
Hickory Farm.....5			Titus Estate.....		
High Gate.....1			Tygart's Creek.....5	50	10
Home.....20			Union.....10	100	600
Homewack.....			United Pe'l'm F'rms....2	18	29
Inexhaustible.....			United States.....10	850	875
Island.....10			Venango (N. Y.) ....10		
Ivanhoe.....2	2	20	Venango & Pit Hole.....10		
Ken. Nat. Pet. & Min. ....5			Vesta.....10		
Knickerbocker.....10			Watson Petroleum.....5		
Lamb's Farms.....5			Webster.....5	80	40
Latonia & Sage R. ....5			W. Virg. Oil and Coal. ....10	4	7
Liberty.....1			Woods & Wright.....100		
Lily Run.....					

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.

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PERMANENT POLICIES

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000 00
 ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, - - - 1,645,984 98

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, being convinced of the great convenience and safety of the system of Deposit Insurance, so long and successfully practised in Europe, and in some of the other States of the Union, has decided to adopt the same in its own business, whenever it may be desired by the party seeking insurance.

This mode of insuring will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively,
 And will be conducted on the following plan;

The assured is required, on the issuing of the policy, to deposit with the Company such sum as may be agreed on, not to exceed the aggregate of ten annual premiums, which

REMAINS AS A PERMANENT DEPOSIT

so long as the property stands and the party desires to continue the insurance. If the property be sold, it is provided that the insurance shall still hold good for sixty days longer in order to give time to make the necessary change in the policy.

Whenever the assured shall elect to terminate the insurance, or the same shall be terminated by sale as above mentioned, the assured will be entitled to receive back the whole sum deposited, less five per cent, which, with the interest, constitutes the premium reserved by the Company.

The Company reserves to itself, as heretofore, the right to cancel any risk, on due notice, in which case the whole deposit, without any deduction, will be returned to the assured. This right can be waived by the Company when parties going abroad desire to secure against change.

An example of the practical working of this system is here presented:

Mr. Smith has a house which he desires to insure for \$5,000, the annual premium on that sum \$12 50, ten years' premium is \$125; this sum, deposited with the Company, makes the insurance *perpetual*, without further payment of any kind.

When the property is sold, or the assured desires to abandon the insurance, he applies to the Company and receives back \$118 75 of the \$125. If the Company elects to cancel he receives his whole \$125, and the bargain is at an end.

The advantages of this method of insuring, in the case of dwellings, where permanent security is especially desirable, rendering unnecessary the constant watchfulness now required, in order to prevent a policy from lapsing, at an unlucky moment, cannot fail to be perceived and appreciated here, even more than elsewhere. The immense amount of dwelling property in this city, forming, in many cases, the bulk of great estates, must find this system especially valuable for its permanency and safety.

When insurance must be renewed from year to year, the best memories may sometimes fail, and then property on which families depend for their sole support may disappear in an hour—once made, insurance by deposit need never to be remembered again, except where circumstances call for its discontinuance.

It keeps alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, \$5,000 costs, say \$1250 per annum, on a first class dwelling; while on \$125 (the amount to be deposited) the interest at seven per cent, is but \$8 75. If the risk runs in this way ten years, the Company gets \$8 75 per annum for insuring \$5,000, and at the end \$6 25 more, being five per cent, retained when the deposit is reclaimed—making the average annual premium \$9 37.

We have no doubt that as fast as this simple and convenient system becomes understood, it will so fully commend itself to all insurers of dwellings that few will think of protecting them on any other plan.

Full explanations of the working of this plan, under every variety of circumstances, will be furnished on application to the Company.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
 EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
 JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
 BOWES R. McILVAINE,
 FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
 HENRY PARISH,
 DUDLEY B. FULLER,
 JOHN A. GRAHAM,
 GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
 CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
 JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President,
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice-Pres.

H. H. PORTER, Secretary.

W. M. R. WADSWORTH, Ass't Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

MARSH GLENN,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
 LAW.

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas,
 Is prepared to attend to, and collect PROMPTLY, all
 Claims or other business committed to his charge in
 Middle or Southern Texas.

REFERENCES:
 J. M. Wardwell,
 Burts, French & Woodward, New York City.
 J. H. Brower & Co.,
 H. B. Clifford,
 Campbell & Strong, New Orleans, La.
 Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.
 Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.
 T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Galveston, Texas.
 J. S. Sellers & Co.,
 J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

Counting Houses and Offices
 Fitted up in best style, and at short notice, with
 CARPET, COCOA MATTING, CHINA MATTING
 AND OIL CLOTHS.
 DOREMUS & NIXON,
 45 WARREN STREET, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.

THE
 Fulton National Bank

has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after May 1st. (The Bank assumes the Government tax.)

Transfer books closed till May 2. By order,

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, W. H. FOSTER, W. H. SANFORD,
 President. Cashier. Asst. Cashier.
 THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
 OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
 NEW YORK. April 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
 President.

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
 THROUGH LINETo CALIFORNIA,
 And Carrying the United
 States Mail.

 LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER,
 FOOT of Canal street, at 12
 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and
 1st of every month (except when those dates fall on
 Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for
 ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad,
 with one of the Company's steamships from Panama
 for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY:

1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
 10th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS.
 21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
 steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for
 Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Man-
 zanillo.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds
 allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and
 attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information, apply
 at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
 Canal street, North River, New York.

F. W. G. BELLOWES, Agent.

Empire Line

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

Every Saturday.

 The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
 SAN SALVADOR,
 Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
 SAN JACINTO,
 Commander, Winslow Loveland,
 1,500 Tons Burthen each.

Have been placed on the route to Savannah by
 the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York,
 and are intended to be run by them in a manner to
 meet all first-class requirements of the trade.

The cabin accommodations of these ships are not
 exceeded by any steamers on the coast, and although
 their carrying capacity is large, their draught of wa-
 ter enables them to insure a passage without deten-
 tion in the river.

San Jacinto, Sat. April 28 San Salvador, Sat. May 19
 San Salvador, " May 5 San Jacinto, " 26
 San Jacinto, " 12 San Salvador, " June 2
 Returning, Leave Savannah, every Saturday, at 3
 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on the Pier.

For further particulars, engagement of Freight or
 Passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
 Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

Miscellaneous.

Bankers, Merchants,

And others should send by the
HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 BROADWAY,
as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and
safe forwarding of
GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANTISE
of every description. Also for the collection of notes
drafts and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.

REAL ESTATE
AND
MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agent for the sale of Land Estates, Mines, Tobacco
and Cotton Lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and
South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties
of great value, many of which cover Gold, Copper,
Lead, Plumbago, Iron, and Coal Mines, Water-
power, Mills, and Springs. The fullest information
with regard to the above may be obtained
through this office.
Reference: Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., M. K.
Jesup & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. R. Wetmore
& Co., Satterlee & Co., Lathrop, Laddington & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., John Torrey, M. D., U. S.
Assay Office.

THE
Commercial & Financial
CHRONICLE

Is published early every Saturday morning containing
the latest news up to Friday night. It is

First—Exclusively devoted in its **Editorial Columns** to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of **Finance and Commerce**, to the exclusion of **politics and other general topics**.

Second—Furnishes the most accurate information to the **Merchant and Banker** on all matters relating to their occupations—by means of thorough and well prepared reports and full **statistical tables**.

Third—Affords a **weekly record**, of convenient form to be **kept on file**, and **bound at the end of each volume**, (half-yearly) and so furnish a **complete history** of Commercial and Financial transactions.

To accomplish these objects THE CHRONICLE is modeled after the well known English paper "*The Economist*," and is essentially unlike any other paper published in this country.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE is divided into heads or departments, under which the contents of each number are arranged. They are as follows:

1st. **EDITORIAL ARTICLES**—prepare with great care by competent writers, upon subjects relating to **Finance, Commerce, and other questions of general interest to business men**.

2d. **LITERATURE**—Notices of new books.

3d. **FOREIGN NEWS**—It is with great pleasure we are able to announce that we have secured the services of one of the editors of the leading London journal—*The Economist*—who will, in a weekly letter, report the foreign markets specially for THE CHRONICLE, furnishing the freshest and most reliable information with regard to commercial and financial affairs.

4th. **COMMERCIAL & MISCELLANEOUS NEWS**.

5th. **THE BANKERS GAZETTE**—Giving a list of all **Dividends Declared and Bonds lost or stolen** for the week; a review of the **Money Market, Stock, Gold, and Foreign Exchange Markets** for the week; **Bank Statements** for the week, with comparative statements, progress, and condition of **National Banks, Foreign Banking, and a Bank of Cash**.

6th. **A TABLE OF SALE PRICES**, on each day of the week, at the New York Stock Exchange of Stocks and Securities sold.

7th. **A TABLE OF NATIONAL, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES**.

8th. **THE COMMERCIAL TIMES**—Containing an epitome of the movements of trade for the week; complete tables of the **Total Receipts of Domestic Produce** for the week and since Jan. 1. Also, of **Exports and Imports for the week and year** of all leading articles of commerce, with a comparative statement of the previous year.

A special Report on Cotton, acknowledged to be the best and most complete published in the United States.

A special Report on Breadstuffs.

A Dry Goods Report.

9th. **WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT**, containing full quotations of the prices, on Friday, of all leading articles of commerce in the New York Market.

10th. **THE RAILWAY MONITOR.**

11th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.**

12th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**

13th. **THE INSURANCE AND MINING JOURNAL.**

Miscellaneous.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
in the City of New York, on the

First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

and will be sold on terms that render them a very cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

E. A. & S. W. HOPKINS,

70 Beaver Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The MERCANTILE AGENCY of R. G. DUN & Co. have just issued a new and closely revised edition of

THE REFERENCE BOOK.

containing the names of nearly two hundred thousand merchants and traders in the United States, with an

Estimate of the Capital

Insurance.

The Mercantile Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866 \$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker, Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland, Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets, D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor, E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost, N. L. McCready,
William Watt, Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre, L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell, Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. M. Morgan, John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher, William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg, Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish, A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings, Harold Dohner,
Francis Hathaway, Paul N. Spofford,
ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Hanover Fire Insurance COMPANY.

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital \$400,000 00

Surplus 156,303 98

Gross Assets \$556,303 98

Total Liabilities 34,550 00

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Insurance.

HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 252,559 22
Total Liabilities 26,850 00
Losses Paid 1. 1865 201,588 14

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on as favorable terms as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELLE,
STEP. CAMBRELENG, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU, L. B. WARD,
D. LYDICK SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM REMSEN, AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH.

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,) 111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866 \$1,164,380
DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

The profits of the Company ascertained from January 10, 1865, to January 1, 1865, for which certificates were issued amount to \$1,707,310

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866 189,094

Total profit for eleven years \$1,896,394

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash \$1,107,34

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARD, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Morris Fire and Inland INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital & Surplus, \$781,000 00.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, Leases, Rents, and other insurable Property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe, William Mackay,
Albert G. Lee, Ezra Nye,
George Miln, Joseph Morrison,
J. C. Morris, Daniel W. Teller,
Robert Bowe, Henry J. Cammann,
John D. Bates, Charles Hickox,
Edward C. Bates,

E. A. STANSBURY, President.
ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President.
ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.

G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over 1,600,000

This Company insures at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five percent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lies thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865.

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d V. P.

HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,) 49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

Niagara Fire Insurance COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,333

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT.

THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOWANS.

Bankers.

VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York, Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a

issues of UNITED STATES STOCKS INCLUDING

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881.

6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

6 " " 1864.

6 " " 1865.

5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds.

7-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series,

6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a

parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

Central National Bank, 318 BROADWAY.

Capital..... \$3,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and Country accounts received on terms most favorable to our Correspondents.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

Lawrence Brothers & Co., BANKERS,

NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY. Deposits received subject to check at sight, as with Banks.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New York Stock Exchange.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, JOHN R. CECIL,

late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.

WM. A. HALSTED.

Bankers.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000

Banks, Bankers, and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

which, it is believed, supplies a want not hitherto adequately met by banks or brokers. Returns are obtained in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and the Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notices sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are returned under protest, notice is at once sent to owner of the fact, thus saving the necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid.

JAMES BUELL, President.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

Union Bank of London,

or sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS., ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT.

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS,

which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER,

(Late Secretary of State.)

LOCKWOOD & Co., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL ST.

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorney, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOOREHEAD, H. C. FAHNESTOCK, EDWARD DODGE, H. D. COOKE, PITTS COOKE.

JAY COOKE & Co., BANKERS.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITTS COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.

JAY COOKE & CO.

March 1, 1866.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co., BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE, Members of the New York Gold Exchange.

EDWIN D. FOSTER, Member of the New York Stock Exchange.

C. POWELL, GREEN & Co.

Bankers & Commission MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

COLUMBUS POWELL, I. F. GREEN, CHS. M. McGHEE

S. W. DANA, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER, NO. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

REFERENCES AND SECURITIES.

Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John O. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq. New York.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS, NO. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

CULVER, PENN & Co., BANKERS,

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the Treasury Department.

Bankers and Brokers.

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Railway Shares, Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold.

W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.

J. C. Morris,

NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET.

Broker in

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS, RAILWAY SHARES, GOVERNMENTS, &c., At all the Stock Boards.

REFERENCES:

B. C. Morris, Harbicks & Co., Galwey, Casado & Teller, Caldwell & Morris.

Bankers.

The Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK.
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Tenth National Bank,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Eastern Bankers.

Burnett, Drake & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
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COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Southern Bankers.

A. G. GATELL, Pres't. } { Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

The Corn Exchange
NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.

Collections made in this city and all accessible points in the South.

H. G. FANT, President.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON for sale.

B. Hutchings Badger,
BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margin when desired.

New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

L. A. GREEN & Co.
BANKERS.

No. 15 WEST THIRD STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REFERENCES:

David Gibson, Cincinnati,
Ninth National Bank, New York,
Wilson, Gibson & Co., New York,
B. M. Runyan, St. Louis, Mo.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,

No. 233 BROADWAY,

Importers of

European and China S Iks,

and Manufacturers of

Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,

Oiled Silk,

Imitation Oiled Silk.

Our "Imitation" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars,

the most economical collar ever invented.

E.R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

No. 35 & 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)

Importer and Dealer in Hardware,
and Commission Merchant,

45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL.

B. C. MORRIS, JR.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND
General Commission Merchants,
20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive prompt attention.

Hoffman & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,

REFFER TO

Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,

ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES

AND

Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM ST

W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, JAS. B. SATTERTHWAITE.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 0

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNIA INSURANCE CO.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital \$3,000,000

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH DRATON HILLIER,
ROBERT BURKE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENNY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRAKE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASSTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1866, \$4,067,455 80
Liabilities, 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,
No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. M. WARDWELL,

REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET
TO 45 CLIFF STREET.

E. S. THACKSTON,

Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.
No. 12 OLD SLIP, cor. WATER ST.
NEW YORK.

CARLETON, FOUTE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND

General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 38 NEW STREETS.
G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOUTE, New York.
R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.
J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.
W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.
Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOUTE & CO.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; J. B. Kirtland, Hill & Co., Bankers, New York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Thos. H. Yeatman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. James Speed, Attorney General U. S., Washington; J. Smith Speed, Louisville.

R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,
and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 38 NEW STREET
Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

W. GOODMAN, A. P. MERRILL, JR.,
Mississippi. New York.

Goodman & Merrill,

COTTON FACTORS

AND
General Commission Merchants,

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Wool.

Agents for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.

Will purchase and ship plantation machinery of every description—steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.

Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased and forwarded without delay.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,
36 New Street,
New York City.